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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDER: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

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VOL. XXVI NO. 130 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

END OF SUDETEN DISPUTE IN SIGHT

STORM SWEEPS OVER GUJERAT

Heavy Downpour In Ahmedabad Followed By Thunder & Lightning

AHMEDABAD, May 31.

After a long spell of hot and sultry weather, the city had welcome showers of rain last night, accompanied by storm, thunder and lightning. There was a heavy downpour lasting for about 1-1/2 hours, and the sky is still overcast this morning.

As a result of the storm, the roofs of several houses in the city were blown off, and trees uprooted. Two persons were injured.

Reports from all places in Gujerat show that there was storm everywhere accompanied by rain. Telegraph wires near Mehsana and Kalol are reported to have snapped. —United Press.

COUPLE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

CALCUTTA: May 31.

Severe cyclonic weather, accompanied by fairly heavy rainfall, which swept over greater part of Bengal for the last seven days, seems to have spelt veritable disaster to the agriculturists, whose paddy crops have almost been totally ruined.

In most of the Eastern Bengal districts, rivers have swollen and encroached upon the paddy fields. In the Murshidabad district, the Mayurakshi river has overflown the banks, submerging not less than five thousand acres of paddy land. In Noakhali, the roads leading to the District Headquarters from the villages all around, have been under water.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

A couple, while returning from the fields, during heavy shower in the village of Tetri, were struck by lightning and were killed instantaneously.

In the Mymensingh district a country-boat, while crossing the river Brahmaputra, capsized having been tossed by the storm and gale. As a result of this, all the passengers were thrown overboard; all of them except two, who are missing, were rescued.

Latest reports received from Serajganj show that the Jamna river is rising very rapidly, thereby threatening the safety of the Sub-Divisional Headquarters.—United Press.

Conference Of Speakers And Presidents Will be Held This Month

DARJEELING, May 31.

The "United Press" understands that this year also a Conference of the Speakers and Presidents of different Provincial Legislatures in India is likely to be held in Simla or Delhi under the presidentship of Sir Abdur Rahim

The first Conference held last year discussed important problems about uniformity of procedure in different Legislatures as also the privileges of the House.

Following the Delhi Conference the Bengal Assembly formed a Committee of Privileges with the Speaker as its President. The Bengal Speaker has prepared a memorandum on the subject of Parliamentary privileges in England, Colonies and Dominions as also the privileges of Legislatures in India with a draft Bill as the basis of discussion.

It is felt that concerted and uniform action by different Legislatures is necessary to get the best results and accordingly while circulating proposals to the Speakers and Presidents of different Legislatures, the Bengal Speaker has suggested the holding of a second Conference under the presidentship of Sir Abdur Rahim to consider various suggestions and formulate definite proposals.

This suggestion is likely to find universal support and the Conference may be held at the end of June.—United Press.

India's Messenger For Europe

BOMBAY'S SEND-OFF TO JAWAHAR

Panditji's Plea For Viewing Indian Problems In World Perspective

"We stand for full Freedom. We stand for a Constitution framed by a Constituent Assembly of the elected representatives of the people. In the framing of this Constitution neither Lord Zetland nor the British Parliament will have any voice. That is our demand and as long as our demand is not met, the Indian problem will not be solved."

In these telling words Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru gave a reply to the "Bombay Dinner" speech of Lord Zetland, on the occasion of a farewell reception accorded to him by the citizens of Bombay on Tuesday evening.

The reception was organised by the B.P.C.C. and nearly a hundred organisations garlanded Panditji. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel presided.

Appeal For Ambulance To China

PANDITJI ALSO MADE A FERVENT APPEAL TO THE CITIZENS OF BOMBAY TO CONTRIBUTE LIBERALLY TOWARDS THE COST OF SENDING AN AMBULANCE UNIT TO CHINA.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR AMBULANCE TO CHINA

Mr. Nagindas T. Master in expressing the good wishes of the citizens said that Panditji was going to Europe not for his health but to study international problems, so that he could use the knowledge so acquired in our fight for Swaraj. He wished that Panditji's journey would be happy and his mission would be fulfilled.

INDIA'S MESSENGER

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel compared the occasion to another similar occasion, when the citizens of Bombay gave a send-off to Gandhiji when he went for the Round Table Conference. Pandit Jawaharlal was going to Europe as a representative of India. He had gone to Europe several times before, but the present occasion was of quite a different nature. It is a time when he could effectively voice India's claim to Swaraj.

Continuing Sardar Patel said that, if the Government did not safeguard the honour of India, the Congress was not going to take things lying down. Congress was strong. It had shown its strength recently when it carried the Clove Boycott to a successful termination. But the countries of the world were not aware of the strength of the Congress. It would be one of the tasks of Panditji to make them understand the strength of the Congress.

In conclusion Sardar Patel prayed God that Panditji may be blessed with a generous measure of strength and health so that he would be enabled to spread his message abroad and help in the fight for Freedom.

AMIDST MUSLIM MASSES.

Pandit Jawaharlal rising amidst cheers said that some six or seven days ago he was at Mhow. There he had been invited to a Muslim Conference. Some 20 to 30 thousand people were present and he told them that it was the last time he would be speaking before leaving for England. But within these few days so many engagements had come up and he had to speak so often. He was afraid that before he sailed he might have to speak several times more.

Panditji thanked the citizens of Bombay for the expression of their affection. They had presented him with many sweet smelling flowers. The fragrance of the flowers would fade soon, but the sweetness of their affection for him would endure long with him.

HIS MISSION.

Speaking of his programme, Panditji said that he had no definite programme, because the condition of the world was to-day strange and ever-changing. The problems of India would be ever in his mind and he would study them in the context of world affairs. Unless one looked at the domestic problems in that light, one would not understand them in their true perspective. If one looked ahead and farther away problems nearer home would appear small and not so important as they seemed.

He gave the instance of the Hindu-Muslim problem. Many people got excited about it. But if they looked at the world they would find that it was nothing very new. In Egypt, Palestine and Iran there were similar problems, though they were not known by the same name. It had nothing to do with religion. Such problems arose in all lands, where there was foreign rule.

PROPER PERSPECTIVE.

He did not suggest that they should throw the blame on the foreign rule in this manner and forget their own weakness. But what he suggested was that, if they looked at the problem from the world point of view, the veil would be torn from it and we would see it truly as it was, as a purely political problem, which had no connection whatsoever with religion. On the other hand, from a nearer view it looked like a problem of jobs and seats.

Continuing Panditji said: "We cannot devise a cure unless we know the nature of the disease. We are suffering from two kinds of illnesses: one is common to all the world, the other is peculiar to ourselves; and both these are inextricably mixed up."

The British Government had been with us for 150 years. At present we were engaged in a life and death struggle with British Imperialism. Therefore, we must understand what this Empire is; how it arose and how it spread: and why it is in decadence now."

REALITY BEHIND.

Many Empires had come and gone, but the nature of the present-day empires was very differ-

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1).

Czech Situation Eases

Sequel To Premier's Meeting With Sudeten Representatives

PRAGUE, May 31.

Delicate negotiations are proceeding in secrecy between the Government and Sudeten Germans.

It transpires that the Premier saw Sudeten representatives on Sunday, although it was a holiday. This is believed to indicate the progress of the negotiations. Another sign of improved atmosphere is the fact that in a number of cases men called to colours in certain areas, who had urgent personal business to attend, have been permitted to return hme.—Reuter.

CZECH PROTEST TO BERLIN

Against Frontier Violation By Nazi Fliers

BERLIN, May 31.

The Czecho-Slovakian Minister is this evening handing to the Foreign Office a note protesting against fifteen alleged frontier violations by German fliers.—Reuter.

ZAFRULLAH TAKES OFF FOR LONDON

NEW DELHI, May 31.

Sir Mohd. Zafrullah Khan, accompanied by Mr. M. R. Pillai, I.C.S., left by air at 3 p.m., for Karachi "en route" for England in connection with negotiations for Indo-British trade agreement. —A. P.

Zafrullah At Karachi

KARACHI, June 1.

Sir Zafrullah Khan with Mr. Pillai arrived from Delhi by the airmail 'plane at 10-30 p.m. and is leaving to-morrow morning for England by the "Imperial Airways" flyingboat.

He was met at Drighroad by Sir Abdulla Haroon, Khan Bahadur Allah Bux, Premier, Pir Illahi Bux, Revenue Minister and Miran Mohd Shah, Speaker of the Sind Assembly.

Sir M. Zafrullah expects to return to India by August 1.—A. P.

Sir Mahomed Yakub Takes Charge

SIMLA: May 31.

A Communique states:—

Sir Mahomed Zafrullah Khan is placed on special duty under the Government of India with effect from the afternoon of May 31.

Thus a temporary vacancy having arisen in the office of a Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General of India, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased, under provisions of sub-section 3 of Sec. 93 of the Government of India Act as continued in force by subsection 1 of Sec. 317 of the Government of India Act, 1935 to appoint Sir Mahomed Yakub to be a temporary member of the said Council.

Sir Mahomed Yakub has, on the afternoon of this day taken upon himself the execution of his office.—United Press.

Yugoslavia Beats Sweden

ZAGREB, May 31.

In Davis Cup Quarter-Final Yugoslavia beat Sweden by three matches to one.—Reuter.

Baroda: May 31.—Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari leaves for Bombay on 2nd June and is expected back on the 7th. It is understood his visit is in connection with the meeting of the Indian State Ministers' Conference.

Tatas' Concede Labour Demands

SHAREHOLDERS ALSO BENEFIT

Terms Of Settlement Of Jamshedpur Dispute

(From A Special Correspondent).

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

From enquiries it appears that the Board of directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Company at the meeting held to-day accorded sanction to the settlement arrived at in Calcutta between Mr. A. R. Dalal, Managing-Director, and Prof. Abdul Bari representing Tata's workers at Jamshedpur.

In view of the depression prevailing in the Share Bazar and other local markets, the Board it appears, thought it advisable to deal sympathetically with the Labour demands. The Management originally decided to grant two months' Bonus to labour, while the labourers' demand was for three months. Now according to the settlement arrived at, the Company has agreed on two and a half months' Bonus. Thus under the new agreement reached with the Labour representative the Company will have to spend some six lakhs more for Bonus.

LABOUR DEMANDS

After disposing off the main demand, it appears, the Board considered some minor grievances of the labourers and settled the same in a generous way. In view of this settlement, labourers at Jamshedpur have decided not to go on strike.

INCREASE IN DIVIDEND

It appears that after settling the labour dispute, the Board also considered the question of dividend to shareholders in view of the changed circumstances. It is understood the Board has decided to declare dividend as under.

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Tata Ord. per share	15	0	0
Tata Df. " "	72	1	10
2nd Pref " "	20	2	2

(with income-tax).

CONGRESS PRESIDENT MEDIATES

Tata Iron And Steel Dispute Settled

CALCUTTA, May 31.

The Associated Press authoritatively understands that the dispute between Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Company and its workers has been settled amicably at a conference between Prof. Abdul Bari, Labour leader and Deputy Speaker of the Bihar Assembly and Mr. A. R. Dalal, Managing Director of the Company, at the house of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President with Mr. Bose's co-operation.

It is further understood that the terms of settlement received the approval of the Board of the Steel Company at Bombay to-day.—A. P.

Congress M. L. As. Will Raise Question Of Rupee Ratio

But Primary Responsibility For Initiating Change, Rests With Reserve Bank

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, May 31.

It is understood that pursuant to the recent Congress discussions in Bombay, members of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly are likely to raise the subject of Rupee Ratio in the next session. It is likely that by the time the Assembly meets the proposed representations from Congress Ministries would also have reached Government of India.

From enquiries I learn that the primary responsibility for initiating any change in ratio rests with the Reserve Bank.

The preamble of the Reserve Bank Act lays down "Whereas in the present disorganisation of monetary systems of world it is not possible to determine what will be suitable as a permanent basis for Indian monetary system but whereas it is expedient to make a temporary provision on the basis of the existing monetary system and to leave the question of monetary standard best suited to India to be considered when the international monetary position has become sufficiently clear and stable to make it possible to frame a permanent measure".

The Act has clearly left the question open. Section 55 of the Act further provides that the Bank should report its views to the Governor-General-in-Council when the Bank is of the opinion that the International Monetary position has become sufficiently clear and stable etc."

It is quite possible, therefore, that the Government of India may contend that until the Reserve Bank reports its views under Section 55, it cannot move in the matter.

SATYAVATI PREFERS JAIL

Refuses To Furnish Security For Good Behaviour

NEW DELHI, May 31.

Mr. E. H. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate, Delhi, delivered judgment to-day in the case against Shrimati Satyavati, a prominent Congress worker, in connection with a seditious speech made by her at a village Kisan Conference in March last.

The accused was ordered to furnish a security of Rs. 500 to keep peace and be of good behaviour for one year or to undergo simple imprisonment for three months.

Shrimati Satyavati preferred going to jail and was recommended to be treated as a better class prisoner.—A. P.

BIG REDUCTION IN TARIFFS

Puppet Govt. Of Nanking Fixes Rates In Vogue In North China

SHANGHAI, May 31.

Big reductions in import and export duties are announced by the Japanese-fostered Nanking Government.

From to-morrow, the tariffs established on January 20 in North China will be extended to Central China including Shanghai. They correspond to form one-third to one-half of the old rates on exports and represent a reduction from 35 per cent. upwards on the old rates for imports. In addition, other rates have been reduced to 1931 figure resulting in a general five per cent. reduction or more in Central and North China.

The Japanese authorities in Shanghai have promised to assist in ensuring that the Japanese-occupied areas in the Settlement will pay the revised tariffs in future.

Following are main reductions in tariffs in round percentages: Woollen piecegoods 75, artificial silk 70, cotton cloth 40, iron and tin 40, ammonia 60, fish 40, paper 40, Chinaware 15.

Tariffs on metals oils and fertilisers have been reduced to 2½ per cent. Agricultural implements on which there was a duty hitherto of 5 per cent is placed on free list.—Reuter.

FOURTH RAID ON CANTON

Heavy Death Roll Feared: Explosions In Crowded District

CANTON, May 31.

The Japanese raided the City for the fourth successive morning. Explosions from the directions of the thickly populated district of Honan are feared to herald a heavy deathroll. Five 'planes participated.—Reuter.

FR. CAPITAL FOR NEW CHINESE RLY.

Wild Speculations In Japanese Press

TOKIO: May 31.

Commenting on the proposal to construct with French capital a railway from the Indo-Chinese border into China, the newspaper "Nichi-Nichi" suggests that the railway is evidently to be used for transport of munitions.

It adds that it is mystified at the vigorous assistance the French Government are apparently planning to give to the Chiang-Kai-Shek regime.

"The first and foremost concern of France in East Asia is surely to safeguard Indo-China. We fear that France by reducing Indo-China to a base for the supply of arms and ammunition to Chiang's administration will only add to its insecurity."—Reuter.

CAWNPORE STRIKE SITUATION

Minister Discusses Situation With Labour Leaders

CAWNPORE, May 31.

Babu Sampurnanand Minister for Education, arrived here this morning and visited the Mill area. He discussed the situation with Labour leaders. He left for Kalpi to preside over the Bundelkhand Youth Conference.

The strike situation is unchanged. Picketing continues and has been intensified near the Cooper Allen Factory, following the persistent efforts made by some clerks to reach office. A large crowd of spectators gathered there, when a senior clerk was being obstructed on his way to the office by picketers, who included, men, women, and children.—A.P.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word— Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a capable Printer with experience of Duplex Flatbed Rotary Machine. Good salary to a really efficient man. Apply to Box 8644, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Experienced Civil Engineers, Overseers for State P. W. D., Mechanical Engineers, Weaving Masters, Managers Junior and Senior Clerks under the usual terms. Apply M. S. Bureau Delhi. (10326)

Wanted—Branch Manager on Rs. 80 P.M. for a Building Society to build the houses in prominent town and sell them by instalments. Apply P. B. 10009, Calcutta. (8632)

Wanted a competent Weaving Master with considerable experience in preparing and weaving goods of fine counts. Up-to-date knowledge in fancy work essential. Apply giving full details regarding theoretical, technical qualifications and practical experience stating salary required to The Manager, Asarwa Mills, Ahmedabad. (8640)

An experienced Gujarati B.A.B.Sc., B. T. as resident first assistant, on Rs. 70, board and bachelor's quarters and a drawing and craftsmaster knowing Gujarati, on Rs. 45, wanted for an industrial school, Matunga, Bombay; sports, gymnastics and typing preferable; apply with particulars; Box No. 10320, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a G.B.V.C. for the post of Market Superintendent on Rs. 60-2-80 per month plus Rs. 3 cycle allowance. Apply to the Chief Officer, Borough Municipality, Surat, before 15|6|38. (8661)

Applications are invited from Candidates for appointments as Clerks. Pay Rs. 60 per mensem. Candidates must have possessed good English knowledge. Be physically fit. The form of application may be obtained from General Superviser "Medi Service" Bombay 3. on payment of Re. one by money-order, which will not be refunded. No application for a form will be entertained after 15th June. Full address should be given on money order coupon. The payment of fee for application form is no guarantee that the candidate applying will be selected or be appointed. (10336)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted immediately.—Electric Arc welders for our Factory. Apply personally to, The Manager, The Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd., Antop Hill Wadala. (8660)

Wanted an Assistant in a Life Chief Agency Office. Cash Security required Rs. 3,000. Previous Experience not necessary. Apply Box 10309, "Bombay Chronicle."

62. TO BE LET

To Let 3 Rooms for Madrasses. Rose Ville Adenwalla Road Dadar Matunga Colony. Rent Rs. 35. Apply Mrs. Gardin Empire Mahal C Block, Dadar Tram-Terminus. (10313)

Well-ventilated Rooms for Vegetarian Hindus. Rent cheap. Apply Ambalal Parikh, Advocate, Mathuradas Building, Jambulwady, Dhobi Talao. (10342)

To Let Immediate possession 2nd floor five rooms South-West, Nanabhoy Lodge 558, Hormusji Adenwalla Road, Dadar. Rent Rs. 95. Apply Dr. Meherbai Khareghat Petit House, Gowalia Tank. Telephone No. 42328. (10311)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION.

Motor Driving Taught Perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 10344, "Bombay Chronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (10282)

There will be a few vacancies (for students) at the Bai Kabibai Boarding at Nasik from the beginning of the next College Term in June. Free Boarding and Lodging will be provided to deserving and poor Hindu students. Preference will be given to Gujaratis. Apply before the 10th instant stating the results of the last examination with the number of marks obtained in each subject to the Trustees, Bai Kabibai Trust, 26, Holi Chakla, Fort, Bombay. (8159)

Civil Engineering School, Lucknow. Recognised by Government trains Matriculates for the Overseer Certificate Examination conducted by the U. P. Government. Students of this School topped the list in the Final examinations of 1936 and 1937. The results and inspection reports speak highly of the training. Applications for admission into the session July 1938 are being entertained now. Apply for Free Prospectus to the Principal. (8630)

Nair Hospital Dental College Bombay, 8.—Sixth Annual session opens on Monday, June 20th. Four years' course leading up to L.D.Sc. (Bombay) Diploma. Entrance requirements:—Matriculation of any Indian University. Diploma of the College is registrable under the Baroda State Medical Act. The College is a Member of the International Dental Federation and is recognised by Foreign University Dental Colleges. For prospectus and registration apply to V. M. Desai, The Dean, Nair Hospital. Dental College, Lamington Road. Bombay 8. (8613)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Consult Dr. G. B. Patel, Homoeopathic Specialist for chronic, female and children's diseases. Shreepant Bhuvan, Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpatty, Phone 23086. (10302)

The Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College (Established 1919) Imparts sound instruction in the homoeopathic system of healing in particular and in the auxiliary branches of medical science in general. Full course consists of 4 years. New term begins on 15th June. Matriculates are eligible for admission. Intending applicants are advised to be present at the College Hall at 4 P.M. (S.T.) on Sunday, 12th June when the position created by the recent Bill will be explained to them. Full particulars may be had from the Registrar, Chowna House. Sleater Road, Bombay 7. (10337)

335. BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Wanted Financier for Groundnut export business. Apply Box No. 10338, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the participating policy holders' entitled to vote under article 88 will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 45-47 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) on FRIDAY, 17th June, 1938, for the purpose of electing a Director and an Auditor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the share holders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 45-47 Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on Friday the 17th June 1938 to transact the following Business:

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year 1937.
†(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend and Bonus.
(3) To elect Directors in the place of Mr. Maneklal Premchand and Mr. Pingle Venkat Rama Reddy who retire by rotation and are eligible for re-election.
(4) To confirm the appointment of Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal and Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi as Directors.
(5) To elect an Auditor for the year 1938 and to fix his remuneration.
(6) To fix the remuneration of auditors appointed by the Policy holders for the year 1938.
(7) To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED FROM 9TH JUNE 1938 TO 23RD JUNE 1938 both days inclusive.

(By order of the Board),
J. L. MEHTA,
Manager.

Bombay, 31st May 1938.

*Such as have insured with profits for at least Rs. 2,000.

†The Dividend, if passed, will be paid in the Co.'s Office from 27th June 1938 between 11-30 A.M. and 4-0 P.M. on week days and 11-30 A.M. and 1-30 P.M. on Saturdays to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Co., on 9th June 1938. 8650.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of an Assistant Forest Officer in the Junagadh State Forest Department. Pay Rs. 100 p.m. in the grade of Rs. 100-5-150 p.m., plus Rs. 20 Horse allowance. The post is permanent, the service pensionable.

Applications with full details as to qualifications, age, caste, experience and birth-place together with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the undersigned and must reach not later than the 1st July, 1938.

The appointment will in the first instance be on probation for one year, subject to confirmation on satisfactory work.

Secretariat, Junagadh, 25th May 1938.

REVENUE MEMBER,
Junagadh State Council,
JUNAGADH. (8643)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Respectable Family-man Temporarily embarrassed but holding sound job wants loan of Rs. 300, repayable in twelve instalments, with reasonable interest. Personal security. Please write Box No. 10343, "Bombay Chronicle."

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Tarpaulins and Canvas old|new various kinds sizes, colours, for all occasions, ready for sale|hire, moderate charges. Apply Mangaldas Morarji, Ghorupdeo Arched Bungalow Road, Bombay 10. (10333)

Public Notices

No. I. A. 38/

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a temporary Chemist in the Department of Industries, Bombay, for experimental work in connection with Pottery Manufacture.

Qualifications.—Candidates must be a M.Sc. with chemistry and should have practical knowledge of clay silicates analysis. Preference will be given to a man who has got practical experience of Ceramic Industry.

PAY.—Rs. 100/- per month without any allowances except usual Travelling Allowance and Daily Allowance. The pay is subject to revision.

AGE.—Candidates for the post should not be over 30 years of age, and should furnish details regarding age, place of birth, caste and qualifications with copies of testimonials.

Selected candidates who may be called for interview at Bombay will do so at their own expense.

Applications should be submitted by registered post to the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay, and must reach him on or before the 20th June 1938.

Canvassing for appointment in any form will be a disqualification. (8674)

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Messrs. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, Accountants and Auditors, have shifted their office from No. 6, Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin Street to No. 17, Jiji House, Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 3677

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY No. 181 OF 1938.

Re: KASHIBHAI JAVERBHAI AMIN, Maheshbhai Kashibhai Amin and Jagdishbhai Kashibhai Amin carrying on business in the name of H. J. Amin and Co. at Ballard Pier, Bombay, ... Debtors.

Ex parte: Sheth Chaturbhujdas Jessasing and others; Petitioning Creditors.

On the 31st day of May 1938 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors Insolvents.

Dated this 31st day of May, 1938.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA.
Insolvency Registrar. (8662)

Auction Sales

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY known as "RESTDENE" with extensive land admeasuring about 4 acres and 9½ gunthas at KHANDALA under insructions from Messrs. Hormusjee M. Vakeel & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee-in-possession and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors. Sale on Wednesday the 8th June 1938 at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) at the rooms of the auctioneers.

Full particulars and conditions of sale from the abovementioned attorneys, 60, Forbes Street, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
123, Medows Street, Bombay.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT UMARKHADI, PACCADY STREET, NOW KNOWN AS UMARKHADI ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kantilal and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor of the property, Messrs. J. S. Mody & Co., Auctioneers, will on Friday the 3rd day of June 1938 at 4-30 P.M. sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground situate, lying and being at Umarkhadi, Paccady Street, now known as Umarkhadi Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 322 square yards (328 square yards according to Cadastral Survey) or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Kantilal and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, at their office in 46, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & Co.

Telephone No. 24927

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, NEAR C. P. TANK AND AT MATUNGA NEAR SASSOON REFORMATORY.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co. Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Ranchhoddas & Co. Attorneys for Sheth Hemraj Anandilal and other the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Ramrao Sadanand and others the Mortgagors, under the Indenture of mortgage dated 20th February, 1936, sell by public Auction the undermentioned Valuable Immovable Properties on the undermentioned date and time.

LOT NO. 1

On Saturday the 11th June, 1938. at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of land of the redeemed pension and tax tenure together with the dwelling house situate at Girgaum Back Road admeasuring 217 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector under New No. 1683 New Survey No. 620 and Cadastral Survey No. 2860 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 5681 and Street No. 1 Girgaum Back Road.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land of the redeemed Pension and Tax Tenure together with the dwelling house situate at Girgaum Back Road admeasuring 299 Square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector under New No. A|1683 and New Survey No. A|620 and Cadastral Survey No. 2860 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 5680 to 5683 and Street Nos. 39-41-43-45-2 and 3 Girgaum Back Road.

LOT NO. 2

On Wednesday, the 15th June, 1938 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

All that piece of land admeasuring 7781 square yards according to the Cadastral Survey sheet of the Pension and Tax Tenure situate at Manmala Tank Road, Mahim (Matunga near Sassoon Reformatory) and bearing Collector's New No. 3921 and Cadastral Survey No. 446 of Mahim Division together with the structures thereon and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 4084 (1), (2), (3) and (4) 4085 (1) and (2) and Street Nos. 445, 445A, 445B, 445C 446 and 446A.

For further Particulars please apply to Messrs. Malvi Ranchhoddas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at Yusuf Building Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 FLANDERS GOATS.

Under instructions from Captain C. M. Flanders. Messrs. BENNET & CO. will, on SATURDAY, the 11th June, 1938, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction in the Compound of Crawford Market:—

1 male goat and 15 female goats, all white colour and without horns.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Favourite Theatre for the Elite of Bombay

ROYAL
OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW only

Sagar's Super Social Hit

VILLAGE GIRL

Starring:
SABITA DEVI
& SURENDRA

For FRIDAY only

Director:—DEVKI BOSE'S

SONHERA SANSAR

Starring:—
Late—GUL HAMID, MAZHAR, RAM PYARI, etc.

TO-MORROW
1-30 P. M.

ZENANA SHOW
OF
SAGAR'S
MUSICAL THRILLER

Dynamite
('KISKE SAJAN'?)

Starring:

★ SURENDRA
in a marvellous characterisation of a Double Role.

★ BIBBO

★ MAYA ★ YAKUB
SONG-HITS
on H. M. V. Records

3RD WEEK
AT
IMPERIAL
Daily 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

4th WEEK
KUNKU
AT
PLAZA (Dadar)

THAT WONDERFUL ACHIEVEMENT OF NEW THEATRES

DEVDAS

Coming again to
MINERVA
From NEXT SATURDAY

FOR TWO PERFORMANCES ONLY!
Under the Patronage of
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA
GAEKWAR of BARODA

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
AT
BALIWALA THEATRE—Grant Rd.
SATURDAY, the 4th JUNE, 1938
AT 3-30 P.M.

EKACH PYALA

SUNDAY, the 5th JUNE, 1938
AT 3-30 P.M.

SWAYAMWAR

Booking from To-morrow Wed. the 1st June between 5 and 8 p.m. and onwards daily between 8 and 11 a.m. and 5 and 8 p.m. at the Theatre.

Book early to avoid the rush!

TO-DAY: Zenana Show, 1-30 P.M.
Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 P.M.

RICKSHAWALA
alias "BHOLA RAJA"

The RANJIT Masterpiece
Starring the Master-Actor
MAZHAR KHAN

WEST-END
Talkies .. .. .. Lamington Rd.

ONCE
in a
Long While,
These Things Happen:

★ A DARING STORY
of the famous Philosopher who asked men to steal their bread and borrow their butter!

★ A GREAT CAST
including top-line stars like
MADHURI,
E. BILLIMORIA,
MAZHAR,
KALYANI,
RAM APTE.

★ A DARING PRODUCTION
that cost Ranjit Movietone quite a huge lot, of which every Rupee was put to its best use by Director
JAYANT DESAI.

SO,

ONCE
in a
Long While,
YOU GET A PICTURE LIKE

PRITHVI PUTRA

COMING VERY SOON AT THE
West End
Talkies Lamington Rd

ONE
Brainy Boy
Among
A THOUSAND
Baffled Men!

"GOPAL KRISHNA"

*The PRABHAT Touch to—
SHRI KRISHNA*

4th WEEK

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

CENTRAL
CINEMA ..... GIRGAUM

MAJESTIC
CINEMA: ..... :GIRGAUM
Last 3 Days . . .
'DHRUV-KUMAR'
Shalini's Art Creation
Daily : 5, 8, 10-45 P.M.
Zenana Show, Fri.
1-45 P.M.

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These Hypnotic Kids!

The way the PRABHA kids hold adult audiences spell-bound is in itself a wonderful sight to behold! Go to The Krishna Talkies and test the strength of your will by trying to keep clear of their magic spell!

"DHRUVA"

India's First All-Kid Show. Produced by PRABHA PICTURES (Kolhapur)

"DHRUVA"

Bombay's Loveliest Show, enacted by Maharashtra's Liveliest Kids.

Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 P.M.

KRISHNA

Talkies . . . . Dubash Theatre.

GALA OPENING

METRO CINEMA

JUNE 8th

Thousands Have Been Thrilled By Circle Pictures'

'NIGAH-E-KAMIL,

or

"THE PERFECT MAN"

NOW IN ITS SECOND WEEK AT

MINERVA

TALKIES,

Lamington Road.

The BROADWAY

Kingsway-Khodadad Circle, Dadar.

From WED. 1st to FRI. 3rd June THE HIGHEST, WIDEST, HANDSOMEST SHOW THAT EVER SANG ITS GOLDEN WAY ACROSS THE SCREEN!

IRENE DUNNE

"HIGH WIDE AND HANDSOME"

A Paramount Picture with RANDOLPH SCOTT

On Stage:

Dr. CARBO

the great Magician from FAR EAST

will tell you your PAST PRESENT and FUTURE.

NEXT SATURDAY

An R.K.O. Radio Picture

"ON AGAIN OFF AGAIN"

Grand Success Great Rush since five days on

PRAKASH PICTURES' ANIMAL THRILLER

'STATE EXPRESS'

Directed by: VIJAY BHATT

Featuring:

GORILLA Monkey Dog Tiger Tommy

and

All PRAKASH Stars

SEE TO-NIGHT AT

SUPER

TALKIES: ..... :CHARNI RD. JUNCTION

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A dramatic rescue by a police constable of a person who persisted in his attempts at suicide by drowning was narrated at the Mazagaon Court to-day when the Byculla Police asked for the remand of one Jalil Mahomed Amir in their custody.

It appears that a constable on point duty at Mazagaon Pier noticed Jalil Mahomed Amir jumping into the sea fully clothed at 1 p.m. yesterday.

Finding that the sea was rough and the man not making any attempt to swim, the constable dived into the sea and managed to get a hold of the drowning man.

Resenting this timely rescue, Jalil Mahomed Amir is alleged to have struggled with him.

When the constable was almost exhausted, he hailed a fisherman in a boat and sought his help.

Pandurang Mahadeo, the fisherman, also dived into the water and with their combined efforts Jalil Mahomed Amir was brought ashore and was taken in an exhausted condition to J. J. Hospital, where he is still lying.

Police inquiries are afoot and the cause of the attempted suicide is being investigated.

The suspect, who is in hospital, was remanded into police custody till June 14.

Shripat Laxman (30), a domestic servant, residing at Dadar, went to see his sister at Gokhale Road on the night of the 29th instant. After a chat with her he went to sleep in the passagge of their chawl, near his siter's room.

The next morning the woman found him breathing heavily. His arms had become stiff, and he was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where he died.

The inquest was adjourned, for the report of Post Mortem examination, till June 1st.

That he along with another person, who is absconding, induced an unemployed woman worker to part with a sum of Rs. 216 on the pretext of finding a job for her was the allegation made against Shankar Baliram, who was charged with cheating before the Dadar Court to-day.

Pending the arrest of his alleged accomplice, the accused was ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 300 till June 14th.

An unidentified Muslim was knocked down by a car this morning on the Ibrahim Rahimtoola Road. He died on the spot. He has been removed to the morgue. The Police are making enquiries

---

Adam Husein, aged 22, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon, for house-breaking and theft from several buildings. The sentence is to run concurrently in each case

---

This morning, when the Poona Up Passenger arrived at Byculla a third class passenger informed the Railway Police that his son, aged about 25 years, named Mohammed Husain Sayyad Alli Nakki, had expired in the third class compartment. It appears that the deceased was suffering from some abdominal complaint for which he was under the treatment at Junnar. Yesterday he became very restless and his father took him to the Sassoon Hospital at Poona. He was given some medicine and the doctor told the deceased's father that the Civil Surgeon would be in attendance to-day. The deceased's father, therefore, decided to bring him to Bombay with the permission of the hospital authorities.

The inquest was adjourned, for the report of the Chemical Analyser, to June 14.

Soliciting Scandal In Fort Area: Two Jailed

A prostitute, a pimp and eunuch were arrested last night at Hornby Road by the Vigilance police on charges of soliciting.

The pimp was arrested near the Empire Cinema at 11-30 by Sub-Inspector Rane. About the same time, a Christian woman was moving about Flora Fountain. Sub-Inspector Hanover was on the spot at the time and he had her arrested. Within half-an-hour, a eunuch in a woman's clothes beckoned to a police officer near the Rajabai Clock Tower. A bogus customer was sent and eunuch too was arrested.

All the three were placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Sub-Inspector Rane stated that the alleged pimp, who was standing near the Empire Cinema, approached him and asked if he wanted a good looking girl. On his saying 'yes', he was shown a young girl. The accused was then arrested.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be sent to the Police Surgeon to ascertain his age.

The case against Mary Josephine was then taken up.

The bogus customer, giving evidence, stated that about 11-30, he was going in a car with Sub-Inspector Hanover, and the accused was seen near Flora Fountain. She made a sign to witness when he got down and approached her.

The accused stated that she was willing to give him "a good time" and demanded Rs. 10. Sub-Inspector Hanover then arrested the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty and stated that she was waiting for a tram-car when witness chivalrously offered her a lift in his car.

The Magistrate sentenced the woman to three monhts' rigorous imprisonment.

The next case was then taken up and the interpreter called out "Kutbudin Mallari" those present in courtroom were taken by surprise when a man dressed in an attractive sari was produced in Court. He looked every inch a woman.

The Magistrate sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CITY'S WELL-KNOWN SHARE BROKER DEAD

Mr. Mohanlal Dahyabhai Passes Away At Age Of 51

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. Mohanlal Dahyabhai, a well-known Share Broker of Bombay, died suddenly to-day, at Poly Clinic, Bombay, at 51 years of age, after a short illness. The late Mr. Mohanlal had a very good and influential circle of clients, and enjoyed confidence and high respect in the Share Market. He was also a leading citizen of Ahmedabad, and possessed large business interests there.

He leaves behind him a large family and a circle of friends and admirers to mourn his premature death. May his soul rest in eternal peace!

The Bombay Bullion Market remained closed to-day, and, the local Share Bazar will remain closed for one hour to-morrow (Wednesday) as a mark of respect to the deceased.

TO-MORROW—AT 1-30 P. M.

FOR LADIES ONLY

ZENANA SHOW

A Special Show of Bombay Talkies' Great Romance of Mother's Love

Nirmala

Starring

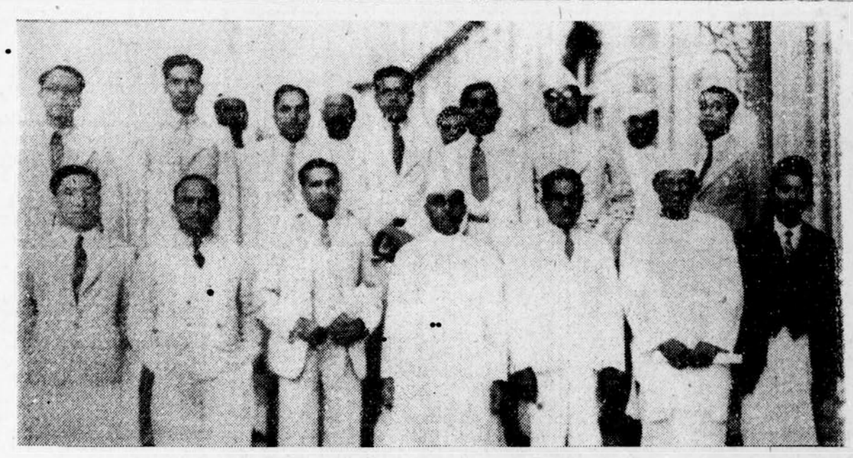
DEVIKA RANI

whose performance will stir the heart of every woman with various emotions of Joy and Sorrow:

ALL LADIES MUST SEE THIS PICTURE

ROXY TALKIES

USUAL SHOWS DAILY: 5-15; 8; 10-30.



A group photograph taken on the occasion of the inaugural meeting of the Indo-Japanese Association at the Hotel Majestic. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presiding.

MOHAMED HAJI WHO STARTED ON AN ENDURANCE CYCLING FOR 84 HOURS ON SUNDAY MORNING.

"Cheerful" Caught in the rough Sea, being tugged to the Shores on Sunday.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY

(ON FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Fail (Nagpur	7 40	17 45
Calcutta Mail (Cheoki)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr. H.M.
Frontier Mail (Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 06
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon)	21 30 (Sat)
*T. Flying Ranee, Bulsar	9 15 (Mon)	15 50 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee, Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	10 58	
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)		18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 00	22 25
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a bank holiday these trains will run on Tuesday.

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON-BOMBAY (JUHU)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 1 p.m. Delivery: 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Lates hour of posting for mails at G. P. O. 8-30 p.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday. Departures: 10-15 a.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—COLOMBO

Via Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Departures: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (JUHU)

Arrivals: Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, 9-45 a.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR

Arrivals: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Departures: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday 7-15 a.m.

Mayor's Rupee Fund

Closing Date Extended

Owing to the public demand for an extension of the closing date of the Mayor of Bombay's Rupee Fund in aid of the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, which was to have been closed on June 5 it has now been decided to extend the closing date of the fund to June 20th.

There are still a small number of receipts to be disposed of, and the decision to extend the closing date has been taken in order to enable a large number of people to purchase these receipts on their pay day during the first fortnight of June.

All the receipts bear numbers, and 100 lucky numbers carrying prizes ranging from Rs. 5,000 downward have already been chosen by Lady Lumley.

Arrangements will be made with His Excellency the Governor to announce the lucky numbers and declare the prizes as soon as possible after the closing date of the Fund.

NEW CITY POLICE SUPERINTENDENT

Rao Saheb Dere To Act For Mr. Dyer

Rao Saheb Dere Inspector Bombay City Police, at present attached to C. I. D. (Crimes) has been promoted to the rank of Superintendent and appointed to act in place of Superintendent Dyer, who is proceeding on leave.

Rao Saheb Dere will take charge of "F" Division with his headquarters at DeLisle Road.

ADMISSION TO INDIAN MILITARY ACADEMY, DEHRA DUN

The results of the competitive examination for entrance to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, held in March|April 1938 are published below.

The following candidates were successful, subject to passing the necessary medical test, in obtaining the vacancies offered.

The names of institutions from which they passed are mentioned against their names.

Dost Mhd. Khan (Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun); Khwaja Wasiuddin (Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun); Vijaya Narain Mathur (Colonel Brown's Cambridge School, Dehra Dun); Jaswant Singh (Mayo College, Ajmer); Shiv Charan Singh (Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun); Furdoon Siavax Byramje Mehta (Colonel Brown's Cambridge School, Dehra Dun); Kanwar Zorawar Singh (Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun); Jang Bahadur Singh Grewal (St. John's English High School, Kalaw) Mohindra Nath Batra, (Bishop Cotton School, Simla); Mohd. Zarif Khan (Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun); Tej Bahadur Nanda (Colonel Brown's Cambridge School, Dehra Dun); Nisi Kanta Chatterji (Government College, Lahore); Mohammed Saleem Rizwani (Colonel Brown's Cambridge School, Dehra Dun); Maharaj Kumar Indrajitendra Narayan (Mayo College, Ajmer); Vaman Madhav Joshi Fergusson College, Poona).

Queen Mary attended the Royal tournament at Olympia yesterday.

MODERN CARPETS For MODERN HOMES

A luxurious pile and beauty of design.

A huge variety in stock to satisfy every taste. Special sizes in your own Colour Schemes made to order. Free advice. Just ring 23503 or write to

POHOOMULL BROS. (INDIA)

275, HORNBY RD., BOMBAY

Bata

SHOES

NEW SHOW ROOM ON COLABA CAUSEWAY

On request of our numerous clients we have now opened a new branch on COLABA CAUSEWAY, No. 1, York House, opposite Electric House.

It is now possible for you to view our full range of BATA footwear in close and convenient surroundings. The latest styles are now on view.

Sole Distributors:—

DAWOOD & CO.,

Carnac Road, BOMBAY 2.

KASTURI PILLS

Restores Lost Manhood, thickens the vital fluid stops urethral discharge and increases retentive power to a great extent. Price Rs. 2 only.

HAKIM M. S. ZAMAN,

42, Dharamtolla Street, P. O. Box 8905, Calcutta

Pro TOOTH BRUSHES CLEAN ALL THE TEETH

SMALL SIZE CONVENIENCE PLUS TUFTED-END EFFICIENCY

A small brush is desirable only when it can clean the back teeth as well as the front teeth.

The new PRO Tooth Brush is the *only* small size brush that can thoroughly clean back teeth because it is the *only* small size brush with a tufted end.

Study the diagram—see how the tuft reaches in and around the hard-to-get-at back teeth. See how it fits into every tiny nook and crevice. Only a brush with a tufted end does this.

So, insist upon the PRO Tooth Brush in the Red and Yellow window carton. A genuine Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brush with the exclusive Perma-Grip feature. Priced remarkably low—the greatest tooth brush value ever offered.

Harwood League Football

Easy Victory For R. A. Colaba

Bombay United Beaten By 5 Goals To 1

The Royal Artillery from Colaba, last year's runners-up in the League Championship, earned full points in their match, in the Harwood League Football tournament, on Tuesday evening, beating the Bombay United, one of the Indian teams, by 5 goals to 1.

Despite the big margin of victory, the game did not lack in interest and enthusiasm on the part of the players.

At one stage in the second period of play, when the scoreboard read 3—1 in favour of the Gunners, the Bombay United played so well that they even overshadowed their formidable opponents for about quarter of an hour. The Indian players fought desperately to decrease the Artillerymen's lead and so hard they tried, that they deserved not one but at least 2 goals, but it one thing to deserve a goal and another to score it.

Special mention, here, must be made of the Indian backs, Dhanakote and Alvares, who tackled and cleared fearlessly and Muni, Janam and Montolia, in front of them, who kept the forwards plied with accurate passes. Those to be blamed were the forwards, the inside-trio in particular, who time and again miserably failed to take advantage of the several perfect centres by the two wingers, especially Martin, the outside-right.

There was nothing to choose between the Colaba team and, in short, all played well.

EARLY GOALS

Play was hardly 8 minutes old, when Rourke, the Gunner's centre-forward, opened the scoring for his side, intercepting a pass by the outside-right. The winners outclassed the Indian team in the early stages and 7 minutes later Logan, their inside-left, found the net, sending up number 2 against his side's name on the score-board.

The Unitedmen's defenders continued to have a trying time and Perry, after running down the left flank, centred high a little out of the Bombay United's goal-mouth. Rourke jumped and meeting the ball, headed in the third goal for his side.

UNITEDMEN SCORE

Despite the handicap of being 3 goals down in the first 20 minutes, the Indian players never gave up trying and after being twice held up by the Colaba backs, a dashing movement took the forwards away and saw Mari, their inside-left, getting past two defenders and finally beating Dryden with a flying kick in the right corner of the net.

There was no further change in the scoring till half-time.

RAID AFTER RAID

The Artillerymen made raid after raid on the Unitedmen's goal on resumption but the defending backs played a gallant game and preventing them from scoring. The scene changed, when receiving the ball from a throw-in Martin, the Indian right flankman, after hoodwinking the opposing left-half back, sent in on timely pass. Mari dashed across and connected the ball well but unluckily for him and his side, it struck the woodwork and went out of play. Indian players kept on attacking and Dryden saved from Michael. The same player wasted another scoring chance when he failed to get the better of the Gunner's custodian from a very close range. This was the "sitter" of the day. Next both goalkeepers, in turn, saved brilliantly, Dryden, an angular shot from Martin and De Costa, an equally difficult one from Osmond, the Artillerymen's inside-right. Another admirable centre by Martin was not utilised to any advantage. Mari met the ball a little out but his feeble kick was easily cleared by Dryden.

This was the end of the Bombay United's attacking and the soldiers, again, gained the upper hand. Booth passed to Logan playing at inside-left. The latter did not seem trying to reach the ball. Booth ran up and helped the ball into the net.

Osmond obtained the fifth goal before the close of play and the Gunners left the field comfortable winners by 5 goals to 1.

THE RESULT:

R. R. COLABA 5 Goals.
BOMBAY UNITED 1 Goal.

THE TEAMS

R. A. COLABA: Dryden; Turner and Brack; Wilkes, McDermott and Booth; Lord, Osmond, Rourke, Logan and Perry.

BOMBAY UNITED: De Costa; Dhanakote and Alvares; Muni, Janam and Montolia; Martin, Michael, Pinto, Mari and Dhakuram.

REFEREE: Mr. L. Hibbert.

LINESMEN: Messrs. P. D'Souza and F. H. Terry.

To-day's Match

Bombay City vs. Cheshires at 6 p.m.

DOMBIVLI SPORTS & RECREATION CLUB

Boys And Girls Give Display Of Physical Feats At Gathering

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOMBIVLI, May 30.

Yesterday evening Dombivli witnessed a jolly gathering of boys and girls who gave a display of a physical feats. The Dombivli Sports and Recreation Club had arranged the sports and the Prize Distribution ceremony was held under the presidentship of Sjt. Nagindas Master, M.L.A.

Among those present were Sjt. Parvatibai Karnik, who has been returned uncontested to the Thana District Local Board on Congress ticket; Khan Bahadur Sheik Moiuddin, Sjt. Vaipai, Shankarrao Likhite.

The function began late in the evening and Sjt. Nagindas Master had to leave the place at 8 p. m. after giving away a few prizes. The remaining prizes were distributed by Mrs. Parvatibai Karnik.

After the Prize Distribution ceremony was over the guests were treated to light refreshment on the terrace of the Marathi School.

Mr. Panchadhari, Mr. Singh, Mr. Sanzagiri, Dr. Sabnis and their many co-workers made this function a success. Mr. R. G. Ghanekar and Master Mhatre were the General champions.

COONOOR TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Results Of Matches Decided On Saturday

(From Our Correspondent.)

COONOOR, (By Mail.)

The following are the results of the matches decided on Saturday last in the annual tennis tournament of the Coonoor Club:—

MIXED DOUBLES (OPEN):—(SEMI-FINAL)

Mrs. Gilbert and C. Ramaswami beat Mrs. Yates and N. Krishnaswami, 4—6; 6—4; 6—4.

MEN'S SINGLES. (HANDICAP.)

Napier (plus .5) beat Rajkumar of Parlakimedi (Scr.), 5—7; 6—4; 6—2.

(SEMI-FINAL)

Zemindar of Vallur (plus .4) beat Napier (plus .5), 6—4; 8—6.

MEN'S HANDICAP DOUBLES:—

R. K. Iyengar and Sathe (plus .4) beat C. V. N. Sastry and Ankiah (plus .3), 6—4; 6—2.

Horne and Lovett (—15.2) beat Brother Bergen and Caroll (plus .3) 6—0; 6—1.

HANDICAP MIXED DOUBLES:—

Mrs. Krishnamma and N. Venkita Rao (plus .2) beat Miss Bunty Henshaw and Lt. Ashad (Scr.), 6—2; 6—0.

Mrs. Appachoo and Yoonus (—30) beat Miss White and Blow (Scr.), 6—4; 6—1.

LADIES' HANDICAP SINGLES:—

Mrs. Gilbert (—15.4) beat Miss Barbara Henshaw (plus .5), 8—6; 6—1.

Mrs. Read (plus 15.1) beat Mrs. Mackenzie (plus 15), 11—9; 6—0.

DEATH RAYS

Complete sterilization of the air, food and utensils with a "deathray" lamp is the latest accomplishment of scientists. The process requires a few seconds to a few minutes to kill bacteria within range of the lamp, at a cost of about one-third that of operating an ordinary twenty-five-watt electric bulb.

The "death rays" are taken from one part of the ultraviolet spectrum and projected by the lamp. Extensive experiment revealed the deadly effect of these particular rays on microbes.

To-day there are experimental installations of the lamp in hospitals, banks, drugstores, soda fountains, restaurants, dairies, manufacturing plants and elsewhere. Of especial interest are the tests which indicate that the lamp may be the means of controlling epidemics of colds, pneumonia, infantile paralysis and other air-borne diseases, since its ability to destroy bacteria afloat in the air has been demonstrated. The need for a sterilizing tool of this nature has been nowhere so pressing as in surgical operating rooms, where air-borne bacteria sometimes cause post-operation infections. The variety of fields in which the lamp may be applied appears to be almost unlimited.

The Premier has nominated Sir Maurice Hankey as a director of the Suez Canal replacing the late Sir J. T. Davies. Sir Maurice Hankey will retire from the Civil Service before taking the post.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc|s.

Also 31.4 metres, 9.550 kc|s. for Transmission I and 61 metres, 4,905 kc|s. for Transmission II.

a.m.

11-30 Indian Music.

p.m.

12.55 Market Rates, Announcements, 1-5 Recorded European Music, 5-30 Madhavrao Tarabadkar, 5-55 Bombay Radio Orchestra: Malashri, 6-0 Ahalyabai Karnataki, 6-20 Air Chorus, 6-30 to Bhumijan, 7-20 Derby Relayed from B B C, 7-45 Madhavrao Tarabadkar, 8-0 Instrumental Trio: Nautch Gat, 8-5 Ahalyabai, 8-30 Commercial News, 8-45 Madhavrao Tarabadkar Marathi songs from Vidhilikhit, 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 Ahalyabai, 9-30 News, 9-45 Calling Our Listeners talk by Station Director, Bombay, 10-0 Walter Kauffmann: Piano, 10-15 Violin and Piano Recital, 10-40 Egidio Verga: Violoncello Recital.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc|s.

TRANSMISSION I

a.m.

7-0 Morning Melodies, 8-0 Popular Song Hits, 8-40 In English, 8-50 In Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II

noon.

12-0 Echoes From the Past.

p.m.

1-0 Listen While You Lunch.

TRANSMISSION III

p.m.

6-0 Mixed Melodies, 6-30 For Women Only Radio Gazette, 7-0 Classical Music, 7-20 Derby, 7-45 For Villagers Only, 8-30 Readings, 8-40 R. D. Joshi, News Weather, 9-15 In Hindustani, 9-30 In English, 9-45 Geet and Ghazal, 10-0 Calling Our Listeners talk by Station Director, All India Radio, Delhi, 10-15 Calling Our Listeners, A talk in Hindustani by Station Director All-India Radio Delhi, 10-30 Nautch Gat on Sarinda by H. Husain, 10-35 Finishing Touches, 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I & II

31.3 metres, 9,590 kc|s.

Programmes as in Delhi I

TRANSMISSION III

60 metres, 4,995 kc|c.

p.m.

6-0 to 7-45 Programmes as in Delhi I, 7-45 Cock-tail Time, 8-0 Film Favourites, 8-15 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi I, 9-45 Short Interlude of Music, 10-0 to 10-30 Programmes as in Delhi I, 10-30 Informal Studio Concert, 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370 m., 819 kc|s.

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

p.m.

12-36 Violin Recital by M. Elman, 12-51 Four Slavonic Dances. Dvorak, Czech Phil Orchestra, 1-6 Don Donovan (Tenor), 1-21 Roy Fox and Orchestra, Weather, 1-36 Woman's Mind talk in Bengali by R. Sen, 1-51 Do Away with that Stain talk by Madhuri Dutt, 1-56 World News for Women Only, 2-6 Gramophone Records, 5-6 Panchayat, 5-36 Sandhi Prokash, 5-56 Bibhuti Dutt, 6-21 Radha Krishna Palli-Chitra, 7-21 Derby commentary Relayed from Daventry, 7-41 Panchanon Sarcar, 7-51 Mannerisms talk by P, Chatterjee, 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali), 8-21 Sudhir Banerjee, 8-41 Rajendra Sen Gupta: Sarod Solo, 9-1 Commercial News, Weather, 9-6 News, 9-21 Pianoforte Recital by Venetia Hill, 9-36 Music at Night, 9-51 All Cobbler, Arabian comedy in one act by M. Shepherd.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc|s.

p.m.

5-30 Announcements in Hindustani, 5-40 Raziyah Begam, 6-0 Qadir Bakhsh, 6-20 Mehr Bakhsh, 6-45 Hour with villagers, 7-45 Calling Our Listeners talk in Hindustani by Station Director, 8-0 Raziyah Begam Geet and ghazal, 8-20 Khyber Orchestra: Dance Music, 8-30 Bai Saraswatibai, 8-55 Sarangi by I. Husain, 9-0 Raziyah Begam, New, Weather, 9-15 In Hindustani, 9-30 In English, 9-45 Calling Our Listeners talk by Station Director, 10-0 Band of 4|15 Panjab Regiment.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc|s.

p.m.

6-30 Khurshidbai Hujruwali, 7-0 Manohar Kapur, 7-30 For Countryside, 8-0 Barber in Oriental Life, What He is Becoming talk in Hindustani by M. Hashmi, 8-15 Khurshidbai, 8-40 Haidar Bakhsh, 8-45 Manohar Kapur, 9-10 Sohni Khan, News, Weather, 9-15 In Hindustani, 9-30 In English, 9-45 Calling Our Listeners, talk by Station Director, 10-0 Manohar Kapur, 10-25 Airvoice Orchestra: Birha, 10-35 Khurshidbai.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 293.5 metres, 1,022 kc|s.

p.m.

6-30 Khan Hamid Husain Saheb, 6-45 Anis Khatoon, 7-15 N. R. Joshi, 7-45 Khan Hamid Husain Saheb, 8-0 Anis Khatoon, 8-20 N. R. Joshi, 8-45 Shahbaz, News Weather, 9-15 In Hindustani, 9-30 In English, 9-45 Calling Our Listeners, talk by Station Director, 10-0 N. R. Joshi: Khayal Dure, 10-30 Lucknow Radio Artists, 10-40 Anis Khatoon.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9-0 p.m.) 21-53 Mc|s. (13.93 m.).

GSH 21.47 Mc|s. (1397 m.). GSG 17.79 Mc|s. (16.86 m.).

GSG (to 8-30 p.m.) 17.79 Mc|s. (16.86 m.).

GSF 15.14 Mc|s. (1982 m.).

GSD (from 9-15 p.m.) 11.75 Mc|s. (25.53 m.).

p.h.

7-17 Announcements, 7-20 Derby commentary from Epsom, 7-45 B.B.C. Empire Orchestra 8-45 Take Your Choice 9-30 News, 9-50 Gramophone Records, 10-10 World Affairs talk by H. V. Hodson.

10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programme.

GCO 15.18 Mc|s. (19.76 m.). GSC 9.58 Mc|s. (31.32 m.). GSB 9.51 Mc|s. (31.55 m.).

WEATHER REPORT

Depression In N.-E. India Filling Up

POONA, May 31.

The depression in northeast India is filling up. The depression over the Arabian sea moved to northeast and since yesterday afternoon remained practically stationary with its central region within two degrees latitude nineteen longitude sixty-five. There has been fairly widespread rain in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, central parts of the country, north Madras coast, west coast, with scattered falls in the rest of the peninsula, Gujrat, Rajputana, Orissa and Bihar. Several stations in north Bengal and Assam report heavy rain falls. Temperatures were markedly below normal in the region from north Bengal to northeast Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Cherrapunji 7 inches; Jalpaiguri 6 Dohad 5; Mymensingh, Dinajpur 4; Dhubri 3; Cox's Bazar, Balasore Purnea, Pendra, Kodaikanal 2; Ranchi, Shillong, Indore, Ratnagiri, Masulipatam 1½; Daltonganj Ahmedabad, Barmer, Marmagao, Khandala 1.

Forecast until evening of June 1:—Rainfall will be fairly widespread from the west coast over the region from Lower Sind and Gujrat to Assam in the east and Madras. Scattered thunderstorms are also expected in the Deccan and the extreme north.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 31-5-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .022 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 90.4 degrees 0.6 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 80.4 degrees (normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 17 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 306 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 33 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.29 inches

Total rainfall during the month 1.29 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 1.29 inches.

Weather remarks: Thunderstorm with rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED 31-5-1938.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.87 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.65 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 7040 miles away with its epicentral region apparently near new Hebrides Islands in the Pacific Ocean was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 20h. 14 mts. (I.S.T.) on Monday the 30th May 1938.

All Eyes On To-day's Epsom Classic

Half Dozen Colts Have Equal Chances Of Becoming Three-year-old Champion Of The Year

The King and Queen and other members of the Royal Family will be among the big crowd to witness the leading English horse race to be run on the Epsom Course to-day.

Twenty-four three-year-olds will undoubtedly give the big crowd a thrill. The colt that has enough stamina to cover the distance of 1 1|2 miles and 5 yards will smother the other 23 opponents and win the Blue Riband.

Although Pasch is the first favourite, there are many grand-looking colts among the final acceptors, who are capable of storming their way home to confound the tipsters.

Fasch, Scottish Union, Golden Sovereign, Tahir, Mirza II, Pound Foolish and Cave Man have been steadily improving throughout the season and they now have equal chances of winning the Derby and becoming the three-year-old champion of the year.

FINAL ACCEPTORS

The following are the final acceptors with the owners' names and jockeys:—

LICENCE (His Majesty the King), Crouch.

POUND FOOLISH (Lord Astor), Jones.

CAVE MAN (Lord Astor), Brennan.

GOLDEN SOVEREIGN (Sir Abe Bailey), Weston.

CAERLOPTIC (Sir Abe Bailey), Lane.

FAROE (Lord Derby), Perryman.

TROON (Mr. J. Dewar), Beary.

MALABAR (Col. Follett), Bartlam.

CHATSWORTH (Mr. Haldin), Lowrey.

MANORITE (Mr. D. S. Kennedy) Sam Wragg.

TAHIR (The Aga Khan), Smirke.

MIRZA II (The Aga Khan) Harry Wragg.

HALCYON GIFT (Mrs. Monkhouse), Cliff Richards.

SLIP ON (Capt. Montagu), D. Smith.

PASCH (Mr. H. Morriss), Gordon Richards.

FLYON (Sir L. Philipps), E. Smith.

BLANDSTAR (The Maharaja of Rajpipla), Sprague.

WHAT A LAD (The Maharaja of Rajpipla), Butchers.

SCOTTISH UNION (Mr. J. Rank), Carslake.

SEVENTH WONDER (Mr. Hamer), Carr.

PORTMARNOCK (Sir H. de Trafford), Pat Beasley.

BOIS ROUSSEL (Mr. P. Beatty) Elliott.

UNBREAKABLE (Mr. Widener), Sirett.

VALERIAN III. (Mr. W. Woodward) Stephenson.

Derby Probables

LONDON, May 31.

The following are Derby probables with jockeys Caveman (Beary), Troon (Sammywragg), Malabar (Marshall) Manorite (Maher) Slipon (Wrickaby), Seventh Wonder (Nevett), Unbreakable (Stephenson), Valerian (Taylor).

Omit What-a-lad.

Weather prospects showery, with bright interval's windy.—Reuter.

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE—

Without Calomel — And You'll Jump Out of Bed Full of Vim and Vigour.

Your liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks gunk.

A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes those famous Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the red package. Refuse anything else. Price: As. 10.

THE tide is on, the drift is strong. Our ideas are changing fast and likewise, our institutions. Could Life Insurance be other than this?

The organising hand behind the WARDEN has formulated modern methods of saving and protection to suit your changing needs. You demand—Easy Revival, Free Financial Aid for Medical, Surgical and Nursing purposes, advances to build a house and you insist on an immediate settlement of the claim. Wherever you are, and whatever may be your needs, the WARDEN Insurance fulfils them. An efficient management, an eminent Board of Directors and a net work of Branches and Agencies have been built up to cater to your most fastidious needs.

The phenomenal growth of WARDEN, smashing all records of Progress in Life Insurance, is proof positive of its unique service to its Policy-holders, built on the bed rock of most modern methods of Life Insurance protection.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Sud 3, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 20, 1357
Parsi: Adar 27, 1307
Hightide: 1-20 14-17
Lowtide: 7-22 20-23
Sunrise: 6h 1m
Sunset: 7h 12m.
Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

Thursday, June 2

S. S. Strathnaver with English Mails of May 19, due at 4 p.m.

Saturday, June 4.

Inter Arts Examination Results, 3 p.m.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR

Their Schedule plane left on Tuesday morning at 7-15 a.m. and came back the same day to Schedule at 11 a.m. with Kathiawar passengers.

ARYA SAMAJ MEETING

To-day (Wednesday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Arya Samaj Hall, a public meeting will be held when Pandit Vijayshanker will answer questions on "Religious, Social and Political Subjects."

MUSLIM LEAGUE PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting under the auspices of the 'A' Ward District Muslim League will be held at Azad Maidan on 5th June (Sunday). Time will be announced later. Most of the all India leaders are expected to attend.

FREE HINDI CLASSES

Free Hindi classes will be started in the premises of the Sharada Sadan High School, Opera House, Tata Road No. I, Girgaum, from June 8. The classes will be held in the evenings from 6-30 to 7-30 p.m. twice a week.

THE GOA HINDU ASSOCIATION

Free Portuguese and Sewing Classes conducted under the auspices of the Goan Emigrants' Fund Committee will recommence on June 6 in the hall of the Goa Hindu Association, 14, Tribhuvan Road. Particulars can be had from the Hon. Secretaries.

KANARA BROTHERHOOD

The Hon. Secretary of the Kanara Brotherhood writes:—

As a result of a limited number of applications received in response to our appeal regarding awarding scholarships to deserving Kanarese students studying in the secondary schools of Bombay City and its suburbs, the Managing Committee of the Kanara Brotherhood, Bombay have extended the period for receiving applications to 15th June 1938. Application forms can be had from the Secretary, 302-B, Vithalbhai Patel Road Girgaon.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Photographic Society of India, Mr. S. Jepson, Editor, "Illustrated Weekly of India", will deliver a lecture on "Composition and other Elements of Pictorial Photography" on Wednesday the 28th June at 6-30 p.m. in the premises of the Society in Mherwan Building, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Broadway" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EROS—"Dinner at the Ritz" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Break the News" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Dynamite" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Dhoop Chhaon" Time as usual.
KRISHNA—"Dhruva" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-15 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Dhruv-Kumar" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Goldwyn Follies" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Tarzan's Revenge" Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m.
REGAL—"Anthony Adverse". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nirmala" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER TALKIES—"State Express" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Design for Living" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Rickshawalla" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 28th May 1938 was 373; of these 224 were males and 149 females.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed registered and unregistered packet mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Singapore and all mails for Japan per s.s. 'Toyooka Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12-30 and 1 p.m. respectively on Wednesday the 1st June, 1938.

Registered and unregistered mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. 'Strathnaver' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 2nd June 1938.

Registered and unregistered packet mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Straits Settlements and all mails for Hongkong and Shanghai via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3-30 and 4 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 2nd June 1938.

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. 'Conte Biancamano' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10-30 a.m. on Thursday the 2nd June 1938.

LATE MRS. N. D. PARKAR

(From A Correspondent)

The death occurred on Thursday morning of Mrs. Narmadabai widow of the late Mr. Damodar Ganesh Parkar and the mother of Mr. Vinayak Damodar Parkar, a leading member of the Kitte Bhandari Community, at their own residence "Shri Ganesh Bhuvan", Umerkhadi, Bombay. The deceased was of a charitable disposition and had helped many poor families in Village Ovala in Panvel Taluka. She leaves behind her a large family including her four sons and two daughters to mourn her loss.

S. P. MUKHERJEE FOR EUROPE

To Deliver Lectures At Universities

CALCUTTA, May 31.

Mr. Shyam Prashad Mukherjee, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, will sail for Europe from Bombay on June 26.

Mr. Mukherjee, whose term of office as Vice-Chancellor, expires this year, will, during his Continental sojourn, renew contacts with prominent educationists of different countries of Europe, in order to study the modern tendencies of University education.

It is understood that Mr. Mukherjee has been invited to deliver lectures at a number of Continental Universities, as well as in England.—United Press.

REGAL

Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

In response to the wishes of the people.....
Warner Bros.' Big Hit

"ANTHONY ADVERSE"

with
FREDRIC MARCH
OLIVIA de HAVILLAND
All the world's its stage!
A picture that will please and satisfy all!

EXEMPTION FOR CHURCHES

Minorities' Religious Rights In Bihar Prohibition Act

PATNA, May 31.

The Bihar Assembly met to-day at 2 p.m. the Visitors' Gallery was again crowded with Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians, when the amendment to the clause in the Bihar Prohibition Bill moved in the Upper House relating to the exemption from the operation of the Act of the use of wine in Churches for religious purposes was discussed and passed in a slightly altered form.

The Prime Minister, replying to the debate, said that the Government had conceded the wishes of Christians, since the Congress was pledged to tolerance and non-interference in religious rights of different communities, and that charge might not be levelled against the Government that they had neglected the minority interests in any way. The House adjourned till to-morrow.

IN BIHAR COUNCIL

The Bihar Council to-day passed several more clauses of the Bihar Agricultural Income-tax Bill, as passed by the Assembly. Discussions of a few clauses of a controversial nature has been postponed till to-morrow, when the House re-assembles.—A.P.

Co-ops. In Madras

MADRAS, May 31.

The Government of Madras are now actively considering amendments necessary to be made to the Co-operative Societies Act, 1934.

The Registrar of the Co-operative Societies, in the light of experience gained by the working of the Act since 1934, has recommended to the Government amendments with a view to remove certain difficulties.—United Press.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS

Diploma In Obstetrics And Gynaecology

The following are the main rules relating to the examination for the Diploma in Obstetrics and Gynaecology to be granted by the College of Physicians and Surgeons Bombay:—

The examination shall be open to all those registered with the Bombay Medical Council.

No candidate will be admitted to the examination unless he produce the certificates of having attended the following courses:—

For candidates who have passed the M.C.P.C. examination of this College or the M.B.B.S. examination of a statutory Indian university.

Of having held, for a period of twelve months, a resident appointment in Obstetrics and Gynaecology, where appointments are combined;

Or

Of having held, for a period of six months, a resident appointment in Obstetrics followed or preceded by six months in Gynaecology, either resident or post-graduate, where appointments are separate,

For candidates who have passed the L.C.P.S. examination of this college or the licentiate examination of any faculty or board in India.

(a) Of having held, for a period of six months, a resident appointment in either Medicine or Surgery, at a recognised Hospital attached to an affiliated institution;

Or

Of having attended, for a period of twelve months a post-graduate course in Medicine and/or Surgery, at a recognised Hospital attached to an affiliated institution;

(b) Of having held, for a period of twelve months, a resident appointment in Obstetrics and Gynaecology, where appointments are combined;

Or

Of having held, for a period of six months, a resident appointment in Obstetrics followed or preceded by six months in Gynaecology, either resident or post-graduate, where appointments are separate.

The examination shall be written, practical, clinical and oral. There shall be two papers, each of three hours' duration, and each carrying 100 marks, in each of the following subjects.—(a) Midwifery, (b) Gynaecology and Diseases of the New Born.

There shall be practical and oral examination, including obstetrical operations on phantoms, carrying 100 marks, and a clinical examination carrying 100 marks.

The examination will be very largely practical and is intended to test the student's knowledge of the practical side of Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

The examination shall be held annually in Bombay on the last Monday in August. The first examinatiin will be held in August 1938.

The following Hospitals are recognised for the D.G.O. Course:—(1) Motlibai and Petit Hospitals, Bombay. (2) Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay. (3) Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital, Bombay, for Midwifery only. (4) King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Bombay, for Gynaecology only. (5) Sassoon Hospital Poona. (6) King Edward Memorial Hospital, Poona, for Midwifery only. (7) St. Margaret Hospital, Poona. (8) Cannada Hospital, Nasik. (9) State General Hospital, Baroda. (10) Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad (11) Wadilal Sarabhai and Chinai Maternity Home, Ahmedabad. (12) Jamnagar State Hospital, Jamnagar. (13) Lady Dufferin Hospital, Karachi.

ADDRESS TO JINNAH

The Memon Chamber of Commerce and Memon Merchants' Association have decided to present an address to Mr. Jinnah, the President of the All-India Muslim League, and a joint committee has been formed to make necessary arrangements with Alhaj Ebrahim Motiwala as Hon. Secretary.—A. P.

THE REGAL

Change Of Film From To-day

From to-day (Wednesday) the Regal will be screening that gigantic all-round production "Anthony Adverse" based on the popular Novel by Harvey Allen. Frederic March has the stellar role while others in the cast include Olivia de Havilland, Anita Louise, Claude Rains, Akim Tamiroff, Donald Woods. The film spans wealth of adventure and romance, its 2 1/4 hours of taut entertainment represent a film achievement equally unparalleled.

There will be three shows daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CONGRESS WINS 25 SEATS

Results Of Elections For Poona D. L. B.

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, May 31.

Congress has captured 25 seats in the District Local Board elections as seen from results of thirty seats announced till this evening. The results of 20 more seats are still to be declared, but Congress is assured of a stable majority.

In Junnar all Congress candidates succeeded while in Haveli six out of seven came out successful. In Sirur and Baramati, Congress fared well. In Poona S. S. Morey, President of District Local Board, got re-elected on Congress ticket, but Congress suffered a partial defeat here, when their second candidate was beaten by an Independent candidate.

JAWAHARLAL AT PANCHGANI

Visit To An Ailing Friend

(From a Correspondent)

PANCHGANI, May 30.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here alone yesterday morning from Poona to see his ailing Parsi friend. Many Congressmen from Mahableshwar and Panchgani requested him to deliver public lectures at both the places, but he declined to do so, as he wanted to spend more time by the bedside of his friend.

However, at the pressing request of Mr. Vachraj T. Doshi, Manager of the Hindu Sanatorium and a leading local Congressman, Panditji consented to visit the sanatorium for a few minutes in the afternoon and arrived at the Sanatorium at 3-15 p.m., when he took tea with Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, Vaikunthlal Mehta, H. B. Shevade, and D. H. Gadekar, president of the local Congress Committee, to all of whom he was introduced by Mr. Vachraj.

Panditji expressed satisfaction at the arrangements at the Sanatorium and left for Poona in the evening.

MILITARY TRAINING OF INDIAN YOUTHS

Baroda General's Visit To Europe

(From A Correspondent)

BARODA, (By Mail)

Gen. Nanasaheb Shinde who lately retired from the Baroda Army has left for Europe. He has served in the Army for 43 years and though now 63 years old, he has undertaken this journey with a view to seeing the working and formation of the armies in Europe. During this journey he will visit Italy, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Hungary, England, France, Switzerland, Egypt etc.

During this tour he will collect information about the armies in France, Italy, Germany and Switzerland.

His object in undertaking the journey to Europe in his present advanced age is to devise a workable scheme by which Military training can be imparted to the youth of India.

MILESTONES OF SCIENCE

Streamline trains rounding curves at great speed will be kept from jumping the track or overturning "by magnetic forces counteracting the centrifugal forces that tend to derail the train," according to the described invention of an apparatus for stabilizing high-speed trains patented by Karl P. Billner, of New York.

A safety signal which warns when a gun is loaded by means of a signal plate that remains popped out from the breech as long as the gun contains a bullet, has been invented by Martin Skanders of Mohawk, N.Y.

London is considering the construction of a dam across the Thames River below the city to eliminate tidal action. According to the plans, the dam will be 1,500 feet long, 60 feet in height and will cost dol. 22,000,000.

A research laboratory has been opened and dedicated at Newark, Ohio, for the advancement of the art of manufacturing and using glass fiber form.

MOTOR-CYCLE MISHAP

Two workers were stated to have been knocked down by motor-cycle at Hornby Vellard on Tuesday night.

The motor cycle then somersaulted and the driver and his companion, riding on the pillion, were hurled on the road. They sustained abrasions and all the four persons were removed to the hospital.

Ratanshah Sorabji Jeejibhoy was driving the motor-cycle.

The Agripada Police are making enquiries.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

On Monday in the Court of the First Class City Magistrate, of Bandra, was resumed the hearing of the shocking tragedy in Bandra on February 5, when five men were buried alive in trenches dug for the purpose of laying drainage pipes. In this case the representative of the contractor, his Mistri and two Municipal Engineers are being prosecuted.

Mr. T. Palmer, of the Bombay Fire Brigade, described to the Court the salvage work done on the night of the tragedy.

Abdul Ismail, the carpenter of the contractor, who was in charge of the shoring in all the trenches, in his evidence, said that generally the order for shoring was given when a trench reached the depth of a man's height with his hands outstretched over his head. In the case of the trench that had collapsed, he had already begun shoring the previous day and was stopped as they were called elsewhere on an urgent job. The case was then adjourned for another date.

GYMKHANA PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

On Sunday, the Wellington Gymkhana, Santa Cruz, held their annual distribution of prizes in connection of the many tennis tournaments held during the year.

The prizes were distributed by Mr. Hamid Khan, Deputy Collector and Additional District Magistrate, Bombay Suburban District, who in a short speech, spoke highly on the work of the Gymkhana and emphasised the value of sport.

CATTLE AT KHAR

Khar, our Model Garden Suburb is fastly developing into a slum land. The sanitation of the township leaves much to be desired and it calls for drastic measures. As one moves into the interior of this well-known model suburb, he encounters dumps of rubbish deposits of night soil left there by sweepers and a heterogeneous collection of tins, old boots,, etc. The system of dust bins in road corners tells a lot and some of these dust bins lying over full become the beauty spots of the place.

The present nuisance that one notices is the increased number of milch cattle either sitting in the broad roadway or on the footpaths or in private compounds.

These cattle come from the adjoining stables, whose owners are said to leave them to roam about throughout the day and night, only making sure they are in for milking time.

The cattle besides being a nuisance to traffic are also dangerous for public health. Though their stables are far away from residential dwellings yet most of the owners are said to tie them and milk them in public streets.

It will be noticed near the junction of 1st and 3rd Roads, no less than twenty cattle are tied throughout the day. This has aroused protests, but little or no heed has been paid.

Why, one wonders, cannot the police or whoever is concerned, haul these cattle into pounds?

SUBURBAN BUS UNION

A Suburban Bus Service Workers' Union has been formed recently, and has already a membership of 110 workers from all the bus services of the Suburbs. This Union has its head office in the Servants of India Society Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, and a branch office in Marie Building, Hill Road, Bandra. The Union is formed with the sole aim of rendering help to the workers of the Bus Companies.

The President of the Union is Mr. R. R. Bakhale, and Secretary, Mr. Dinkar Desai, both of them clever and hard working, and under their guidance one may be assured of the Union's success.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Union held recently formulated the following demands, which have already been sent to the Bandra Bus Service, and are awaiting the consideration of the Managing Directors of the Bus Company:—

1. The Union should be recognised by the Company. By recognition they mean that the Company should be ready to negotiate with the Union in regard to any grievance of an employee or employees.

2. The minimum monthly pay of the drivers should be raised to Rs. 50, and that of the conductors to Rs. 30.

3. The hours of work of every employee of the Company should be limited to eight hours a day, as is done in the case of the BEST bus service employees in the city of Bombay.

4. A weekly holiday of twenty-four hours should be granted. If this is not possible, four holidays of one day each should be granted in a calendar month. One month's full pay leave should also be granted in a year.

5. Uniform to be worn by the employees of the Company on duty should be supplied by the Company free of any charge.

6. Any extra duty beyond the limits of eight hours working should be paid for at double the ordinary rates of wages.

7. Whenever a bus is sent outside the limits of the Bombay Suburban District, an extra allowance of Re. 1 per day should be given to every employee who works on such bus.

8. Payment of wages should be made regularly before the 5th of every month.

9. For the work of cleaning the vehicles, a special staff called cleaners should be appointed instead of asking the conductors to do the work of cleaning.

Shooting Of Street Scenes Has Sequel In Court

The disturbance to traffic caused by filming of street scenes in Bombay was the basis of a charge brought in the Girgaum Police Court on Monday. Mr. J. R. Pandya, General Manager of Sagar Studios, pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 2.

The prosecution was launched on the complaint of a bus passenger, who reported to the police that the bus in which he was travelling along Walkeshwar Road on May 22, was held up for about 10 minutes owing to a party of persons belonging to the film company occupying the road for the purposes of shooting a scene.

The prosecution stated that a fleet of 37 cars belonging to the Sagar Studio, had gone round the city shooting scenes. The procession was stopped at Walkeshwar Road and again at Chaupatty, the traffic being held up for five minutes on each occasion.

These scenes, we understand, form part of the film "Postman," which is under production at the Sagar Studios.

STABBING OUTRAGE AT MORELAND ROAD

Three brothers who were running a restaurant at Moreland Road and just come out from the Nagpada Police station after lodging a complaint against a Victoria driver for intimidation and were on their way to the restaurant on Tuesday night, when they were brought back and removed to the hospital with knife wounds over their bodies.

It appears Abdul Karim Kasim Khan, the Victoria driver who was lying in ambush, whipped out his knife when he saw the three brothers and was alleged to have stabbed them, one by one. A syce who challenged him in the course of the struggle was also stated to have been stabbed.

Two of them are now lying in a critical condition.

It appears that Survarkhan and his three brothers had been demanding, for some time, from the Victoria driver their dues. As the demand became insistent, Kasim Khan was stated to have been infuriated. Matters, then, came to a head and subsequently a complaint was lodged with the police.

The driver of the hack victoria was arrested by the police.

Deputy Inspector Saunders is making inquiries.

Sanjan Agricultural Show Postponed

The President of the Sanjan agricultural show Committee wires:—

The show which was to be held on June 2 has been postponed due to untimely rains and threatening condition of the weather.

JUTES RULE QUIET

Calcutta Share Market Report

CALCUTTA, May 31

Jutes ruled quiet but steady and only limited business was put through.

Coals were slightly better and trading was reported on a moderate basis and at fully steady rates.

Teas continued dull.

In the miscellaneous section decided quieter feeling was evidenced from the very commencement of the session. Speculative stocks opened easier but there was som recovery later. Other industrials ruled dull. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: Two and three quarter per cent loan 1948/52 100/5; three per cent new loan 1963/65 98/5; three and half per cent Government paper 98/13; five per cent loan 1945/55 117/8 small lot; five per cent loan 1940/43 106/15; three per cent U P loan 1961/66 98 small lot;.

Banks: Reserve Bank 116/8.

Coals: Aldih 2/12; Baraboni annas 3; Bengal Nagpur 22/4; Burrakur 11/12; Dhemo Main 10; Equitable 35/2; do pref 120 small lots; Jainty Central 1/7; Mundulpoor 7/9; New Beerbhoom 15/12; North Damuda 5/8; Raneegunge 31; Talcher annas 13 small lot; Sendra 9/12; Amalgamated 22/4; Bengal 308; Bokaro and Ramgur 14/4 small lot; Churulia 1/1; Ghusick and Muslia 2/12; Hurriladih 12/8; Katras Jherriah 20/8; New Tetturya 1 small odd lot; Sersole 3/12; South Karanpura 4/8; West Jamuria 25.

Jutes: Anglo India 251/8; Bally 130 small lot; Gourepore 432/8; Howrah 35/11; Hukumchand 6/4; Kamarhatty 360; National 17/12; Presidency 3; Reliance 49/4 small lot; Auckland 130 small lot; Clive 17/11.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 5/10; Consolidated Tin 3/12; Indian Copper 1/15; Rhodesia Copper 1/9; Savoy Tin 1/5; Dalmia Cement ord 9/1; do defd 2/14 do pref 88 odd lot; Alkali 105; Bengal Chemical Ord 310; Bengal Telephone Ord 18/8; Indian Iron 24/7; National Iron And Steel 2/13; Steel Corporation ord 4/15; do pref 77; B I Corporation ord 2/7; Indian Cables 9/6; Indian National Airways defd 1/6 small lot; Macfarlane defd 1/4; New India Investment 40 disc; Walford Transport 1/4; British Burma Petrol 2/15; Digwarrah 4/3; Port Shipping 16/8; Dyer Meaking Brewery 30/8; Mahaswastika ord 101/8; Raza 10/4 small lot.

Teas: Bateli 3/7; Hattikhira 18/10; Loobah 2/8.

Debentures: Five per cent 1937/42/47 Star Trading and Investment 10%.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1938

BOMBAY–1936-37

The annual administrative reports of the Bombay Presidency are always useful to the serious students of public affairs in the Presidency, if only because of the essential facts and figures about the various departments of administration, carefully culled and classified therein, even apart from the conclusions that Government deduce therefrom. Such reports are particularly useful now when provincial governments are more responsible to public opinion and may be fairly judged by the public by their acts as chronicled in these annual reviews. To serve this purpose fully reports need to be published much earlier than they have been so far. The Bombay report just published deals with events in the year 1936-37, which could well have been chronicled several months ago. Official reports are generally dull and dreary and they tend to be more so if they are unduly belated

Education

The report under review, like its predecessors, is divided into two parts, the first being a general summary of the year's work in about twenty pages and the second dealing with work and events of the year in the various departments of administration. The present report is of some special interest as being the last dealing with the work of the old regime. It thus describes, in a way, the legacy left to the new one. It is also a landmark from which to measure the progress made by the latter. At a time when all eyes are turned towards the progress in the future, it may seem irksome to go over the work done more than a year ago. But that is necessary, if only to enable one to realise the enormous extent of the work which is still left undone and to realise what extraordinary efforts need to be made by the new Government to clear the arrears of the past. Let us consider first the progress in education, the most important nation-building activity. In the year under review, out of the total of 21,000 and odd towns and villages, only 9,000 possessed a school or schools of any kind. In far too many schools each teacher had to care for two or more classes simultaneously. The average area served by each town or village with a school was 8.6 square miles. If Government stand first and foremost for villagers, who are least capable of helping themselves in respect of education, they have grievously failed in their duty by them in this respect as, alas, in many others. That is one reason why Congress Governments now think first and foremost of education in villages and their peculiar requirements. Their schemes of improvement and expansion are yet on the anvil and here we shall only express the hope that they will make speedy and ample amends for the past neglect of the villagers' education, while duly safeguarding the interests of higher education in the cities.

Medical Relief

In respect of medical relief, too, the villagers have been sadly neglected. The report under review does not give the necessary figures, but it is notorious that thousands of villagers are without any medical relief from Government or local boards. It is something, however, that recently Government devised a scheme of subsidising private medical practitioners in some districts and also another of increasing the number of qualified nurse-midwives in Local Board dispensaries. These schemes are now being worked out, but they are on too small a scale to satisfy the needs of villagers. It is necessary in the first place to start more institutions for the training of doctors, nurses and midwives with a reasonable minimum of training and also to start more public dispensaries in the smaller towns and larger villages. Even more important are the preventive measures against disease, especially ample supply of pure water. We earnestly hope the next Administration Report for Bombay will record good progress on these lines. The Congress Government have begun well, but their progress may be faster and on a larger scale, particularly in respect of rural uplift.

Counsels Of Panic

The proceedings of the Oudh Zamindars' Conference, which recently concluded its session at Lucknow, reveal a very panicky state of mind on the part of its conveners and delegates. It is human for the Zamindars to grow nervous at the manifestation of a new consciousness in the peasantry. It is also natural that they should try to devise ways and means to protect what they consider to be their "hoary rights and privileges." We have, therefore, nothing to say against the formation of an All-India Federation of Zamindars nor against their determination to present a united front of all those who have got "stakes" in the country. Indeed such a move may be welcomed for more than one reason. We cannot, however, compliment the leaders of the Zamindar Conference upon the panic which seems to have possessed them. Condemning socialism as a social danger and communism as a political menace is going to carry the Zamindars and their capitalist friends nowhere. We are very much surprised in this connection to find a person like Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava painting a lurid picture of Russian gold flowing into India and of Socialism bringing revolution and anarchy in its train. We expected a person who has long served as a provincial minister to have a better intellectual perspective and a keener regard for facts. A blind unthinking opposition to the new forces of social justice and economic equality is not going to be of the least help to Sir Jwala Prasad and his fellow-Zamindars. Let them rather realise the lessons of history and gracefully recognise the rights of the teeming millions of India to work and live. The old order has changed, changed irrevocably, and unless the Zamindars adapt themselves as useful members of the new social fabric their days are numbered. After all it is their own shortsightedness and selfishness which have brought about the present agrarian ferment. Statesmanship demands of them neither a blind resistance, nor a reactionary attitude, but a timely spirit of compromise. Counsels of panic are bound to defeat their own ends, and indeed directly and speedily to lead to the disaster they seek to avert.

Another "Axis"?

A minor "axis" is about to introduce itself into European politics. According to a Bucharest report important military officials have proceeded to Warsaw which is regarded as a prelude to a "Bucharest-Warsaw Axis" of which the salient feature will be "the establishment of a neutral zone between Germany and the Soviets." The Little Entente virually "dispersed" long ago. So did Poland leave the French sphere of influence. The "axis", therefore, does not come as a surprise. But its announcement brings into prominence one of two important things which are likely to leave a considerable bearing on the international situation. With Rumania and Poland deciding to establish a neutral zone, there is no point of territorial contact possible between Russia and Germany—for the time being. This at first sight appears to be an advantatge in favour of Russia which wants to avoid war as far as possible. But on the other hand Czecho-Slovakia is now literally surrounded either by hostile countries—Germany including Austria and Hungary—or by countries which will not help her—Poland and Rumania. This intensifies the German menace to Czecho-Slovakia. And how will Russia help? Some time ago Mr. Litvinoff, when asked this very question, suggested that there were many ways of helping her ally. He, however, did not mention any.

HUMANITY AND WARS

Some Causes Of War Analysed

(By S. R. POTNIS, M.A., LL.B.)

The prevention of war is not at all impossible. War is neither the product of Nature, nor the product of human-nature; because we are not unaware of the tendencies of Nature and of human-nature. And the failure to recognise this fact is the fundamental flaw in the technique of peace-propaganda. The Biological explanation is also insufficient. The theory of national sovereignty is slowly losing ground. To some extent the responsibility of armament factories appeals to us.

Every country wishes to increase its military armaments, naval and air forces, etc.; and to become strong and fortified. And why? The nations may be declaring that they are preparing arms and ammunitions from the point of view of defence. But the margin between "Defence" and "Attack" is vague and indeterminate. The same weapons which are primarily meant for defence may be at once transformed into weapons of attack like a magic wand. "Arm for peace" and "Arm for war" are the two different tricky propositions having the same meaning. Because the possession of a large-armed force produces a spirit of swagger, it creates a consciousness of strength and the disposition to use it.

Before critically examining the cause of permanent peace, we would like to study the real causes of war.

Competition for Power.

The motive of war is governed by two principles: firstly, by the competition for power and secondly, by the balance of power amongst the different nations. Every nation is striving hard to be powerful and strong. There is as if the race between the big nations for power, either by possessing more colonies to govern or by having more men being militarised and possessing large ammunitions.

Those who have already grown too fat and bulky would like to defend and preserve their position at any cost. Resorting to the well-known principle of "Divide and rule" they will keep all other nations fighting between themselves, so that nobody should get time even to think of them. That is the principle of balance of power. By balance of power we mean that no one power shall dominate the Continent. The British politics for last two or three centuries is governed by this principle. The British always say: "Our interests are not directly on the Continent at all, they are Overseas. We can pursue these interests unchallenged so long an individual strength or the combined strength of a few united States on the Continent is counterbalanced by the power of another (individual or group of individual States). Europe is and should always remain divided between independent national States on the condition that it did not threaten or interfere with the security of their States."

Economic Imperialism.

The main cause lies in the economic field. Its chief object is a search for wealth. Exploitation is the essential aim in making war and so long the aim will remain, war will be regarded as a natural instrument of State-policy. In Prof. Laski's opinion, the seeds of war are inherent in the present capitalistic society. Profit is the whole motive power of a capitalistic society. But as the competition developes, profits tend to a diminishing equilibrium and the entrepreneur begins to look abroad for fresh fields of exploitation. To obtain a profit becomes increasingly difficult of access in the normal way, and, therefore, it began to search for special concessions. And these special concessions gave rise to Imperialism, which is nothing but a pacific nationalism transformed, and so it became essential to employ military resources of the State. And since each imperialistic State pursued the same policy inevitably had to strain every nerve to become stronger than its rival. In short, Prof. Laski says. "Foreign investments beget imperialism, imperialism begets militarism and militarism begets war." Hence war becomes the natural outcome of the capitalistic policy.

In Prof. Laski's opinion, the economic imperialism of the new age (Machine Age), brought new entangling difficulties and new intrinsic problems to tackle. Because we began to live in the new age on our power to export ma-

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 5.)

PRISON REFORM Need For Better Officials

By An Observer

The question of prison reform is well in the forefront in some of the Indian provinces. While a number of useful suggestions are being made, certain aspects tend to be overlooked.

It is essential that for prison reform to be completely successful the will of the Jail officials to make it so must be present. Many superintendents and jailors are of the old school who chafe at any movement for the prisoner and who scoff at what they call the dreams of the idealist. The sepoy staff, too, is largely illiterate and incapable of understanding the spirit behind the reform. It is thus necessary to consider well the "reform" of the executive.

Jailors

The practice in Bombay Presidency has for a long time been to promote clerks to jailors. Excepting the European personnel, almost all the jailors to-day have served long periods as clerks. This is good for the clerks but not quite so good for the administration. Promotion is by seniority and when selection is made the fact that a head clerk is very good at keeping books is given the greatest consideration. Very often these men have to pass 10 to 15 years before they get even a junior jailorship. In most cases their education has stopped with the matriculation, and they are so steeped in routine work—working often late in the night—that they have no time for study. To them registers are more important than reformation. Consequently, their attitude to the prisoner is almost always of contempt and devoid of sympathy.

The jailor is the right hand man of the superintendent. Many superintendents attend office for just a few hours in the morning, so that it is the jailor on whom most of the work rests. The contempt and indifference with which all jail officials are regarded by the prisoners is perhaps largely due to the actions and words of these uninformed men. The ignorance of jailors about questions of penal reform is colossal. The writer once asked a senior jailor what interest he had in penology and was stunned to receive the reply that the official had no need to study the subject because his handwriting was already very good.

The most immediate reform require is that appointments to executive positions merely because a clerk is a good clerk, must stop. A better class of official must be recruited. The quality must improve not only in physique—hardly any Indian jail official can stand a reasonably rigorous physical test—but in other respect too. The new type must be educated and enlightened. Indian Governments might well follow the example of Lt.-Col. P. K. Tarapore who, when he was Inspector-General of Prison in Burma, had established a training school for officers. The following remarks from his book, "Prison Reform in India", are pertinent:

"I cannot emphasize too strongly that routine itself is not sufficient for gazetted ranks. The study of individual prisoners should form an essential part of their training and knowledge. They must know the science of the subject; they must be taken through the causes of crime, the type of man they are dealing with, the method of finding out the defects and shortcomings of individuals and the appropriate treatment in each case."

How many jailors of to-day, if made to sit for an examination in penology, will pass the test?

I. M. S. Officers

In each province there is a certain percentage of I. M. S. men working as superintendents of jails, and the Inspector-General is usually always a senior member of the I. M. S. The member of the Indian Jails Committee of 1919 were divided on the question of I.M.S. officers as superintendents. But, as many a subordinate medical officer of an Indian jail will testify, it is supposed that it is only those I. M. S. officers who think they are 'duds' at their own profession who join the jail service. Nearly the whole of the medical and sanitary work of a jail is borne by the subordinate officers and as far as actual medical work is concerned, the I.M.S. superintendent has little to do. It is therefore not understood why the salaries of these highly paid men should be borne by the Jail Department.

I. M. S. officers are usually only Captains when they join the jail service. They are drawn to it by the prospect of position and an allowance. They are given short training of about six months or so and are then immediately plunged into the multifarious routine of a large jail. They, too, have hardly any interest for the science of prison administration. When there are capable superintendents and capable doctors to manage the executive and medical sides of the jail the retention of officers of the I. M. S. is hardly warranted

The Inspector-General

It is not clear why the administration of the whole jail department of a big province should be in the hands of one individual. In England they have a body of three to four persons with a chairman, who are called the Prison Commissioners. Although the system there may not be free from reproach there is no reason why the prison department of an Indian Province—any one of which is as large as a European country—should not be ruled by a body of three or four officers. Lt.-Col. Tarapore has many things to say about the Inspector-General. At one place he writes:

"These multiple duties are too much for any one man, and the result is that one or another branch gets neglected. Finance and industries alone require the services of a whole-time officer especially if prison labour is to be made to pay."

Provincial Governments should seriously think about appointing prison boards to deal with the immense and varied duties of the Inspector-General.

Sepoys

About the warder establishment many things can be said, one point that needs to be emphasized here is that a much superior type of sepoy is necessary if corruption is to be uprooted. Better pay better conditions of work and a regular system of training in penal questions are other obvious measures which should be considered if the reform of the prisoner is an achievement genuinely desired.

Among other matters may be discussed the starting of a magazine for prison officers. In England and other countries jail officers exchange views through a journal and if it is the intention of Indian governments to foster a spirit of inquisitiveness about penological questions among their servants and to train them, the starting of journals should be encouraged. Besides, every year jail officials should be required to meet in conference in batches. The Police have a Police Week; Collectors forenathe for

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

DUCE EXPOSES HIS HAND.

The hypocrisy of non-Intervention in Spain has been persistently maintained by the British Government and their supporters that the civil war was a strictly domestic affair and that there was no question of Italy or Germany dominating Spain in the event of General Franco emerging victorious. This has been the burden of the song through all the nauseating obstinacy of Mr. Neville Chamberlain in ignoring facts about the Spanish conflicts. And it is on this that he based his justification of that part of the Anglo-Italian Agreement which relates to Spain. Mr. Chamberlain has now been given the lie direct by—Signor Mussolini himself. Last Sunday was celebrated throughout Italy as the "day of solidarity with Nationalist Spain." Those celebrations have been marked by two significant pronouncements. General Astray, founder of the Spanish Fascists, speaking in Rome, said that "twelve years ago Signor Mussolini had told him that when a critical moment arrived for Spain, Italy would come to her help. *General Astray now replied in the name of General Franco that if one day Italy needed Spain, Spain would be ready,*" (our italics). This, in the present state of international tension is an important declaration, because it means, if anything, that General Franco has publicly and solemnly pledged himself actively to side with Italy in the event of war. In the international sphere, then, Spain has been reduced—if Franco and Mussolini win—to the status of a dominion of Italy.

A GRAVE PORTENT.

But no, this is not all. Signor Mussolini, in his speech, declared: "We want to prepare the younger generation to work and fight for the Imperial Italy of to-day *"and for the other greater Italy of to-morrow,"* (our italics). What did he mean by "the Greater Italy of to-morrow"? Let us remember that Il Duce was orating on the "day of solidarity with Nationalist Spain." In that context "Greater Italy of to-morrow" connotes only one thing: namely that Spain is to constitute part of it. In other words, Signor Mussolini has declared that Spain shall be a colony of Italy. It is quite possible that Mr. Chamberlain will refuse to give up what he well knows is merely a myth of Italy's good intentions. But the fact that Signor Mussolini has now chosen to declare his designs openly and, indeed, in the form almost of a challenge to Europe, is pregnant with grave import.

PROHIBITION IN C. P.

While the prohibition campaign is yet to be launched on an extensive scale in the Central Provinces, we are glad to note from the Press statement issued by the Provincial Government that the experimental scheme promulgated in certain select areas has proved thoroughly successful. There has not been any remarkable increase of excise crime, nor is the prohibition of liquor driving addicts to indulgence in other intoxicants. Apart from those negative results, there is, moreover, a good deal of positive evidence testifying to the beneficial effects of the dry era. Gambling and domestic quarrels have greatly abated and the standard of living has perceptibly increased. Tea is becoming a popular beverage, thanks to the enterprise of the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board. The Press Note complains that there has not been so far a moral conversion of the addicts to drink. This will naturally take a longer period of time and the remedy lies in the hands of Government themselves. Acceleration of the prohibition programme and an intensive educative propaganda are bound to succeed in stamping out the drink menace in the near future.

A SWEEPING SUGGESTION.

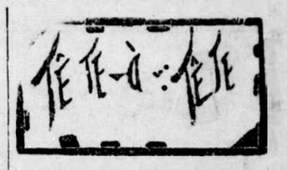
The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, while accepting the general principle of the Shop Assistants' Bill, has drawn attention to what it thinks are certain anomalies and made some recommendations. Among the latter is the suggestion that it is inadvisable to include commercial establishments within the scope of the present Bill. The Chamber points out that in all commercial establishments, controlled by its members, the conditions of service are ordinarily well within the provisions of the Bill. While it may be so their suggested exclusion of all commercial houses from the scope of the Bill is too sweeping to be acceptable. The various difficulties pointed out by the Chamber, in the working of banks, for example, can be covered, if necessary, by due modifications in the Bill. At the most, registered public companies should be allowed a certain latitude for giving effect to the provisions of the Bill, so as to facilitate their business, never losing sight, of course, of the main aim of the Bill.

A Himalayan Herb For Cancer

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am grateful to you for the courtesy you have very kindly shown to me by throwing open the columns of your journal in the past. As communicated satisfactory results were obtained by the use of "Nagbala" or "Nagliata",—a Himalayan herb, in early cases of Cancer. Its many virtues were extolled by various Sanskrit, Arabic, etc., manuscripts and works including the more modern "Shushruta", the well-known Ayurvedic work. I am glad to tell you that after protracted trials, I have been able to find out its remarkable properties in inhibiting the growth of T. B. or Tubercle Bacillus, and in eliminating the Bacilli from the system without causing any untoward effect thereon. It has, indeed, been found to confer immunity in certain cases, and on others it has proved effective in controlling temperature and other symptoms quickly. I think it would prove of immense service to the cause of the Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign now launched in the country. But to bring this about the orthodox section of the profession should make up their mind for once at least to shake off their prejudice against the use of all that is unknown to the British Pharmacopoeia. May I hope they would do so just for the sake of humanity? I need hardly add that they would find it, if not a panacea, at least a new but effective preventive and curative.—Yours, etc.,

C. S. O'NEILL.



WITHOUT COMMENT—

Lucknow: May 30.—Apprehensions of the Zamindars towards the proposed United Provinces Tenancy Bill and a fervent appeal to present a united front of all those who have got stakes in the country against the Socialist "inroads" into their hoary rights and privileges, marked the proceedings of the Oudh Zamindars' Conference, which concluded late last night.

* * *

Referring at the Oudh Zamindars' Conference to the Cawnpore strike Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava solemnly declared that Russian gold was flowing into the country.

We are appropriately shocked and alarmed.

But, having discovered the flow, we wish the great U. P. Industrialist and ex-Minister had gone on to investigate the proportion in which this flow drenched:—

(a) Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. B. Shiva Rao and Principal Rudra of the Labour Inquiry Committee and

(b) Premier Govind Vallabh Pant and Minister K. N. Katju of the U. P. Government.

To say nothing, of course, of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the President and other members of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee.

* * *

"Krishak-Praja Day" was observed in Calcutta and several mofussil districts by both the Ministerial and Opposition Proja parties in the Province."

We hope Mr. Fazlul Haq is doing well and there is no cause for any anxiety.

* * *

".....Mr. Gandhi has never hesitated openly to condemn shortcomings either in himself or his followers. His life in that respect is a model for all to copy."—An Anglo-Indian contemporary.

Then how about it, brother?

And how about letting the good work begin at "Home" too?

* * *

TOKIO'S THOROUGH METHODS WITH COMMUNISTS.

1,568 Rounded Up in 1936: But 235 Put On Trial.

—Headlines.

Never mind. The Soviet Union has already replied with interest—statistically speaking.

* *

Writing on Lord Halifax, Professor Harold Laski says that the British Foreign Secretary is the Dictators' willing tool.

This IS calling a spade a spade, isn't it?

* *

Closing ceremonies at the Eucharistic Congress were marked by thunderstorm and torrential rains.

Elemental portents, we believe, of the storm which, according to Madame Tabouis, is scheduled by Hitler and Mussolini to break after the Congress.

* *

In his address to the Eucharistic Congress from the Vatican Radio Station the Pope prayed for peace.

We expect his Holiness' protege, General Franco, says "Amen" by dropping a few hundred more bombs on women and children.

In fact, he did.

* *

ELECTIONS PASS OFF QUIETLY.

Czecho-Slovakian Tension Noticeably Eased.

—Headlines.

Herr Hitler should call for an explanation from Goebbels and Henlein.

* * *

"Calm," said a report, "is noticeable in political circles to-day (May 29), in Berlin in contrast to last Sunday. The Press is pre-occupied with other matters than Czecho-Slovak elections."

Yes, the virtues of Mr. Neville Chamberlain and the goodness of British foreign policy.

* * *

Hubby had just returned from a trip abroad.

'Darling,' he said, 'I wanted to bring you home a little ape, but the captain wouldn't allow it.'

'Dearest,' she replied, 'why did you worry about that when I

Big Surprise For Britain's Enemies

"Elaborate And Widespread" Plans Completed

NEW DISCOVERIES WILL PRESENT FORMIDABLE AND UNEXPECTED FORMS OF DEFENCE

LONDON, May 30.

Broadcasting on Imperial Defence to-night, Sir Thomas Inskip said that some of the latest discoveries of our cleverest scientists in our defence are now coming into use and the enemy might expect to encounter "some formidable and perhaps unexpected forms of defence."

Giving an assurance that Britain's defence plans were "elaborate and widespread" Sir Thomas Inskip added that joint plans have been prepared by the Navy and Air Force for every emergency and providing for complete raid protection.

New types of guns are being prepared and special rapid firing guns are being made to protect important points against flying raiders.

Referring to the Dominions Sir Thomas Inskip said that the Dominions were giving a great deal of attention to their own defences and where we have asked them to give a helping hand when we want they will be ready to respond.—Reuter.

NEED FOR EMERGENCY ORGANISATIONS

Sir Thomas Inskip's Statement In Commons

LONDON, May 31.

The provision of man power for the essential services now and in war time was the subject of a statement in the House of Commons by Sir Thomas Inskip who, speaking on the competing needs of such organisations as territorials and air raid precautions, said that in peace time there must be no compulsion and young men in this country need not be shepherded into any particular occupation.

Anyone now selected for any emergency services joins on the understanding that in war time he will not escape any duties which Parliament may impose on him. In war time there is certain to be a competent authority to allocate to each individual suitable position.

In answer to a question by opposition labourite Mr. James Ede as to whether, although not brought before the House of Commons, there existed a conscription act which put every one in his appropriate niche, Sir Thomas Inskip replied "I said so as plainly as I could.".

Conscription Foreshadowed

Sir Thomas Inskip's statement followed a commoner's suggestion that various public services in asking for recruits were outbidding each other.

The statement evoked prompt and strong criticism by the labourites on the grounds that it foreshadowed conscription in the event of a war.

Sir Thomas Inskip said that he did not know that any plans existed for industrial conscription, but he indicated that Mr Eden was correct in assuming that on the day an emergency arose, the legislative machinery was all ready for implementing the Conscription Act.—Reuter.

JAWAHAR'S MISSION IN EUROPE

(Continued from Page 1)

ent. The British Empire was an empire of commerce and finance. The crowned heads were mere outward symbols. The reality behind these symbols was the reality of Big Business.

"We look at the Governors and Viceroys and think they form the Government. Behind them there is the Secretary of State. But even the Secretary of State is a mere dummy. Real power lies in the hands of merchants and capitalists."

This explained the provision in the new Constitution prohibiting the passing of any discriminatory legislation against British interests. Panditji referred to the shipping trade in the path of expansion of which all sorts of obstacles were being laid. "We are supposed to have a new government, but we were shackled and bound in on all sides."

REPLY TO ZETLAND.

Referring to the speech of Lord Zetland Pandit Jawaharlal said that he welcomed the quite straight words of his Lordship. It made at least one thing clear, namely, there was an ocean of difference between the British and Indian view-point. The Haripura Resolution was very clear on the point. They were not opposed to the principle of Federation; but the question was one of the kind of Federation. Was it to be a Federation of Free India or slave India.

In the Federation, as envisaged in the Government of India Act all the real power was reserved to Britain. Moreover it attempted to club together the partly-democratic British Indian Provinces with States that were at least a century and a half behind the times. One cannot yoke together a horse and a tortoise. If Lord Zetland did not understand this fact, it was his misfortune; but the Congress position was quite plain, and it would be everything in its power to secure its objective.

TURKEY'S EXAMPLE

Panditji referred to a monument of Freedom at Ankara, where Kemal Pasha had got the words "Turk, be proud, work, have confidence" inscribed on its walls. The Congress had fought many battles and won some victories. The recent crisis in Orissa, U.P., Bihar as well as the Clove Boycott had shown the mass support behind the Congress. There was a day when Indians had to walk in shame in free lands. But to-day they could go with some pride. Though they had not achieved freedom, they had shown that they had the courage to fight British Imperialism and their achieving full freedom, was only a question of time.

AMBULANCE FOR CHINA.

Referring to the resolution of the Working Committee regarding the sending of an Ambulance to China, Panditji said that to-day lakhs of people were being killed in China and whole cities were being annihilated. The Chinese were fighting heroically. Though he was aware of the military power of Japan, he had known all along that the Chinese could not be beaten easily.

In this war, China had suffered greatly and Japan too would have much to suffer. He was very sorry for that. He had no ill-will or hatred against Japanese people, but the Japanese Government had so far imitated Imperialist Powers to the extent of dragging the country into war.

INDIA'S DUTY.

Between China and India there were ancient cultural contacts. India had given China her religion. It was but proper that Indians should express their solidarity with the Chinese people by sending an ambulance.

The Congress President had appealed for Rs. 30,000. That sum was required immediately; but Panditji hoped that at least one lakh of rupees would be collected to send medical aid to China. He made a fervent appeal to everybody to contribute his mite for this noble cause.

TROUBLE AGAIN IN ANTIOCH

Three Killed And Four Wounded Sequel To Renewed Demonstration

ALEXANDRETTA, May 31.

Three people were killed and four wounded at Antioch in renewed demonstrations by armed Turks.

To cope with terrorism the authorities have erected military barricades and restricted motor traffic and movements of residents from one district to another.—Reuter.

BRITAIN, SICK MAN OF EUROPE

B. Das On Lord Zetland's Statement On Federation

CUTTACK, May 31.

Interviewed by the "United Press" regarding the latest pronouncement of Lord Zetland regarding Federation, Mr. B. Das, M.L.A., (Central), said:—

"Extremes agree. And, I am one with Lord Zetland that, given the will, Federation can be worked within the frame-work of the Government of India for the good of India.

"No amendment to the India Act is necessary to reduce the octopus of defence expenditure from Rs. 45 crores to Rs. 30 crores. Rs. 15 crores, thus released annually, will solve many problems affecting the mass poverty in India. It will generate goodwill between India and the United Kingdom.

"Again, if Federation is to be laid truly and squarely, then all recruitment to Imperial services in London must cease from the date of the commencement of the Federation. It will be the acid test of British goodwill towards India.

"The Indian States must be governed by democratic laws. Mere elected Federal representatives of the Indian States do not guarantee good Government for the States' people. The India Act, if interpreted in a good spirit, can bring these improvements.

STEEL FRAME ADAMANT

"Unfortunately, Britain happens to be the Sick Man of Europe to-day and British statesmen have lost their balance. While they concede miles in Europe, their steel frame, the Civil and Military services, will not concede an inch in India. There lies the rub.

"Given mutual goodwill, a gentleman's bargain can be struck with Mahatma Gandhi, but the doubts that the Indians entertain is whether the Sick Man of Europe can strike a gentlemen's bargain".—United Press.

'AUSSIES' DRAW WITH MIDDLESEX

Edrich Completes 1,000 Of Season

LONDON, May 31.

THE MATCH BETWEEN AUSTRALIANS AND MIDDLESEX WAS DRAWN.

AUSTRALIANS 132 AND 114 FOR TWO.

MIDDLESEX 188 AND 20 FOR NIL.

(MIDDLESEX: 1st Innings)

Price, l.b.w., b McCormick ..	1
Edrich, b O'Reilly	9
Webster, c Walker, b McCormick	0
Hulme, b O'Reilly	4
Compton, b O'Reilly	65
Human, b O'Reilly	24
Robins, b McCormick	43
Sims, l.b.w. McCormick	0
Smith, c Fingleton, b McCormick	11
Nevell, b McCormick	0
Young, not out	4
Extras	27
Total	188

BOWLING ANALYSIS

McCormick 6 for 58; O'Reilly 4 for 56.

AUSTRALIANS: (2nd Innings)

Badcock, b Nevell	0
Fingleton, c. Edrich, b Smith	32
Bradman, not out	30
McCabe, not out	46
Extras	4
Total (for two wickets declared)	114

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Smith 1 for 26 and Nevell 1 for 16.

MIDDLESEX: (2nd Innings)

Edrich, not out	20
Compton, not out	1
Total (for no loss) ..	21

Edrich has completed thousand of season.

GODDARD INJURED

Goddard, possible test player, injured his left thumb, while trying to catch yesterday. He won't play for at least a month.—Reuter.

PROSPECTS AT EPSOM

EPSOM: May 31.

The King and Queen are expected to watch to-morrow's classic. Gordon Richards, riding for the first time for a week, failed even to get a place, not auguring well for Pasch's chances.

Although showery, dull and windy weather is expected and the Downs will be thronged.—Reuter.

British Ship Sunk Again

Sequel To Air Raids On Valencia: Spanish Ship Also Shares Same Fate

MADRID, May 31.

A British ship of 3,995 tons, name given as 'Penthames', was sunk in the bombing raids on Valencia. There were no casualties.

A Spanish ship was also sunk.—Reuter.

CASE DROPPED FOR LACK OF EVIDENCE

Indian In Germany Alleged To Be Smuggling Currency

BERLIN, May 31.

Owing to "lack of evidence" the case against Mr. Das Gupta, a director in the Indo-Europe Trading Company in Hamburg has been dropped. Mr. Das Gupta was arrested in last August on a charge that he was responsible for currency smuggling wherein his firm was alleged to have been involved. Subsequently he was released on bail.

Mr. Das Gupta is proceeding to Bombay. The Indo-Europe Company will continue trade with India.—Reuter.

DANGER TO BRITISH TRADE FROM FOREIGN COMPETITORS

Simon's Assurance To Deputation

LONDON, May 30.

Dangers to British trade of subsidised foreign imports were dwelt upon by a deputation from the Tariff Policy Committee of the House of Commons who were received by Sir John Simon and Mr. Oliver Stanley in the House of Commons in the evening.

Mr. Thomas Levy, Leader of the Deputation spoke about the huge volume of imports at prices with which British industrialists could not compete and which he declared were causing a serious recession in trade and increasing unemployment.

He gave the instance 'inter alia' of a large increase in the export of German motor cars to South Africa and India.

Other speakers suggested the raising of tariffs to counteract foreign subsidies.

Sir John Simon and Mr. Stanley promised to give the representations a full consideration.—Reuter.

TRIBUTES TO SIR MAURICE HANKEY

LONDON, May 31.

Sir Maurice Hankey who will vacate the positions of Secretary of the Cabinet, Secretary to the Committee of Imperial Defence and clerk of the Privy Council on July 31 is the subject of glowing tributes in Press.

The "Times" states that it is hard to overstate the service he has rendered to British Policy as writer.

The "Telegraph" says, he has played a more important role in public affairs than any other civil servant in our own or any other time.—Reuter.

Br. Guiana Riot Report Contradicted

LONDON, May 30.

A message received at Colonial Office from the Governor of British Guiana states, there is no truth in the report of riots and disturbances in that colony on Friday. There has been partial interruptions of work on four estates in the last fortnight, which in one case became almost complete for a day but, with very few exceptions all men concerned had returned to work after a short interval and the police had not had to intervene.

Generally the situation was quiet.—Reuter.

Director Of Scientific Research

LONDON, May 30.

Dr. H. J. Gough, Superintendent of the Engineering Department of the National Physical Laboratory, has been appointed to the new post of the Director of Scientific Research at War Office which was forecast by War Secretary in introducing Army estimates in March.

The Director of Scientific Research who had taken up duty on Wednesday, will be responsible to the Director General of Munitions Production for the general direction and organisation of research work for War Office purposes.—B.O.W.

Five Hundred Killed In Air Raid

Franco's 'Planes Rain Death Over Granolles

BARCELONA, May 31.

Over 500 people were killed when Gen. Franco's airforce raided Granolles. "Most of the casualties occurred in the Mediterranean Square. Over 460 bodies have already been counted.—Reuter.

INDIA'S TEXTILE EXPORTS

Question In Commons

LONDON, May 31.

In the House of Commons asked if he was aware that in 1937 India had increased her exports of cotton goods by 115 million yards mostly to Empire territories and what action the Government proposed to take to obtain a limitation in view of the Indian attitude toward the Ottawa Agreement and the fact that Indian tariffs against British textiles, were 20 and 25 per cent. "ad valorem".

Mr. Oliver Stanley said that a large part of the increase was due to the fact that India's trade with Burma had been separately recorded as from April 1937. Expansion of Indian cotton piecegoods exports to all other destinations amounted to 63 million yards of which about half were in respect of exports to British countries. The position enjoyed by India in Empire markets was a consideration to which the British Government was giving due weight in the negotiations for a new agreement in which one of their major objectives was a satisfactory settlement in regard to the United Kingdom cotton trade with India.—Reuter.

LADY MACWATTERS DEAD

LONDON, May 31.

Lady MacWatters, wife of Sir Arthur Cecil MacWatters died in London.—Reuter's Special.

RUBBER QUOTA FOR 3rd QUARTER

LONDON, May 31.

The International Rubber Committee has fixed the quota for the third-quarter at 45 per cent.—Reuter.

No Rally In Rubber Market

LONDON: May 31.

News of the drastic quota cut failed to produce the hoped-for sharp rally in the Rubber price.

Attempting to explain the disappointing behaviour of the market, rubber dealers point to the existence of heavy stocks, which will now probably be unloaded. Once the bulk of these stocks is cleared off, the beneficial effect of the quota-reduction is considered likely to be felt as the 15 per cent. cut, following a 10 per cent. reduction, means about 14,000 tons less a month of physical rubber, during the third quarter than the first. Lasting improvement continues, however, to depend on the trend of American industrial activity, the near-term outlook, for which is still not promising.—Reuter.

MAGNESIUM METAL FROM SEA WATER

A new process for the production of magnesium, feathery-light metal, has been patented here by a German inventor.

Differing from previous extraction processes in that it starts with magnesium chloride, a constituent of sea water, instead of one of the common magnesite ores, the process uses hydrogen to combine with the chlorine of the magnesium chloride. Metallic magnesium is the result.

Patent No. 2,111,661 has been awarded to Karl Ebner, a German, who has assigned it to the American Lurgi Corporation of

The relatively low furnace temperature of 1200 to 1500 degrees Centigrade is all that is necessary to make the process operate, Mr. Ebner asserts. He contrasts that with the high temperatures required in other processes.

tered on the machine and within five seconds the apparatus calculates the cubic content of the tree, accurate to a fraction of one per cent.

Pity The Plight Of Salem Weavers

C. V. Acharya's Appeal To Congress High Command

SALEM, May 29.

Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar writes from Salem:—It is the immediate duty of the working committee of the All India Congress Committee, and also the leadres of India like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the great socialist C. Rajagopalachri, Premier of Madras Subhas Chandra Bose, the President of the Congress and other illustrious patriots of India like Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad and also the Provincial leaders like Satya Murthi, Konda Venkatappiah, and last but not the least the Congress ministry all over India—to devise ways and means for the immediate improvement of the miserable lot of Salem weavers and similarly the weaving population all over South India in general.

I mention the fact tht mill-woven cloth is considered as Swadeshi by the Congress committee, provided the yarn is produced in India. At the begining, the Khadi was concidered the best supra, pucca swadeshi But yielding to the clamours of North Indian Mill-Owners who are all millionaires, Gandhiji has permitted their mill cloths to be marketed as "Swadeshi". The perplexed situation has arisn now, since the hand-woven cloth, though the yarn is Indian produced, is not so welcomed in the markets of India, especially in Salem and Tamil Province, not to speak of Andhra province as "Swadeshi".

DO NOT NEGLECT WEAVERS

In fact this hand-woven Swadeshi cloth is far superior in merit to mill produced swadeshi. Yet the leaders have not thought it fit to do the right propaganda in this province for these miserable, poor weaving populations—now left in the lurch in these days of Khadi and swadeshi movements which are even now encouraged by these weaving communities who are all invariably found clad in Khadi, though they have taken to their original avocation of swadeshi productions.

I find more than fifty lakhs of rupees worth of swadeshi cloth—all hand-woven—simply locked up with the weavers in this Salem Town alone who number more than 50 thousand strong, worse than this, these people are denied stalls in the Annual swadeshi and Khadi exhibitions by the so-called sponsors of Congress and swadeshi movement!

HAND-WOVEN SWADESHI

Their grievance is that the mill cloths need not be produced and encouraged any more in India as it enriches the pockets of capitalists and millionaires who run those mills. They on the other hand welcome many more yarn producing mills in this country, to supply them with adequate quantities of yarns. Therefore the Congress leaders, especially Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress Working Committee should direct proper encouragement of sales of these weavers' hand-woven Swadeshi cloths.

Otherwise, the Congress has been perpetrating great injustice towards so-called Swadeshi movements in South India

WRONG NOTIONS

Let there be no prejudice against these hand-woven Swadeshi cloths. For want of proper supply of yarn in war time, these weavers used to indent for yarn from "Japan and other foreign countries". Now they are utilising the local and other Indian Mill yarns. Yet they feel the want, if proper business is resumed in the market. This slackness is due to wrong-notions of the people as regards "Swadeshi".

Hence it is imperative need on the part of those responsible for the situation—the Congress leaders and Mahatma Gandhi to rectify the hopeless and miserable plight thus created. Then only, the prestige and honour and also the pledge of the Congress can be said to be vindicated. And it is high time indeed, that they should bestir themselves in the matter and do their utmost, Now!

MYSORE BAN ON 'PRAJAMATA'

Copies Seized From Bangalore Agent And Confiscated

(From A Correspondent.)

HUBLI, (By Mail.)

The "Sanyukta Karnataka", a local Kanarese daily has published the news that the "Prajamata", a weekly that is being published from this place has been banned entry by the Mysore Government in the State.

It will be recalled that the paper was being published at Bangalore and it had to be transferred to Hubli, when its editor, Mr. Gupta, was externed from the Mysore State following the 'disturbances' in connection with the arrest of Mr. K. F. Nariman at Bangalore.

The Bangalore Police seized the copies of "Prajamata" from the local agent and confiscated them.

A general order banning entry of the "Prajamata" in the State it is learnt, has been already passed.

After the stoppage of the Bangalore papers the "Prajamata" was catering local news to the Kanarese reading public of Mysore State.

ATTACK ON INSKIP

LONDON: May 31.

The National Committee of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, which has been debating the engineers' attitude towards the rearmament programme, have decided that the Union will not tolerate any interference with the organisation's rights and privileges.

The Committee had previously declined to commit itself to a refusal of the pledge that the organisation will support the programme under any circumstances.

Mr. J. C. Little, the Union President, attacked Sir Thomas Inskip and declared that in view of the admission that 264 obsolescent aeroplanes had been exported, engineers were then misled on an important issue which was not calculated to be helpful to a national emergency, if one existed.—Reuter

Expelled From Fr. India

TELLICHERY, May 31.

Dr. M. K. Menon, a British Indian subject and Congressman, residing and practising law in French Mahe for the last twelve years, was expelled yesterday from French India establishments by the order of the Governor of French India, on the ground that he is an "undesirable foreigner".

The order was served on Dr. Menon at his residence by the Commissioner of Police of Mahe. Dr. Menon left the French territory immediately and has taken up his residence in adjoining British territory.—United Press.

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For Uniform Labour Legislation

Government Of India May Call Central Conference

SIMLA: May 31.

The need for calling a conference of the Provincial Labour Ministers in order to secure uniformity of Labour legislation throughout the country appears to have been urged on the Government of India.

There is now a full-fledged Labour Department with separate Secretary of its own in the Government of India. Time, therefore, is appropriate for the Government of India to take early initiative and call a conference.

I am told the question of evolving uniform Labour legislation was discussed at a recent Bombay meeting and that the idea of calling a Central Conference under the auspices of the Government of India has been welcomed by important representatives of employers and Labour.

It is recognised that Labour legislation is in the forefront of Ministerial programmes all over the country, but that it would be highly undesirable if there are different Labour laws in different Provinces. Some definite indication of the Government of India's attitude to the proposal is expected to be available before the Assembly meets.

TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES FOR SIND

Assembly Grants Supplementary Expenditure

KARACHI, May 31.

The Sind Assembly granted today a supplementary expenditure of Rs. 2,11,060 for 1938-39, for the appointment of five stipendiary magistrates to replace the honorary magistrates in the province, opening a Government dispensary at Laki (Sind's spa) and eight travelling dispensaries, intensifying the rat-killing operations, advancing Rs. 2,00,000 to the Sind Provincial Co-operative Bank, the appointment of the Deputy Secretary and Legal Remembrancer, etc.

The present Ministry was criticised over the question of filling up the post of the Legal Remembrancer by transferring the Assistant Secretary to the post on an increased grade. The Congress joined the Opposition Party and accused the Ministry of filling up new posts on higher salaries, although it had 'fundamentally and essentially committed itself to the Congress policy.'

Finally, the Premier agreed to reduce the grade of salary from what had been originally proposed.

The present session will continue till June 2.—United Press.

When Sind Assembly Meets

KARACHI, May 30.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa has on behalf of the Sind Assembly Congress Party, submitted a representation to Khan Bahadur Allahbux, Prime Minister, requesting him that in view of the large volume of official and unofficial business which has accumulated due to want of time, the next session of the Sind Assembly be called in July.—United Press.

Congress Propaganda At Borivli

BORIVLI, May 31.

Under the auspices of the Borivli Congress Committee, a public meeting was held at Babhai on Saturday, to acquaint the newly-elected members of the District Local Board with the public needs of the villages, when Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhatt, the president of the District Congress Committee presided. Sjt. Barfivala, the president of the Local Board, and other elected members then addressed the meeting.

Representatives of the villagers thereafter put forward their grievances about Water-Supply, Approach Roads and Education and appealed to the members to pay due attention to the needs of the villages.

WITHDRAW PROSECUTIONS

Bano Firing Case Echo

KARACHI, May 30.

The Sind Government have issued orders for withdrawal of prosecutions against Congress workers of the village of Bano in connection with what is known as the Bano firing case.—United Press.

INDIA IS ONE AND INDIVISIBLE

Jamakhandi State's People Rally Against Federation

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR: May 31.

The Jamakhandi State People's Conference met yesterday at Saunshi village, in Dharwar District.

Doctor Kabbur opened the Conference and Mr. Andaneppa Dodmeti, M.L.A., presided over it.

Dr. Hardikar, Messrs. Dewakar, Hukkerikar, Hallikeri and Dr. Hullyalkar were present.

Delegates from all parts attended. Representatives from Sangli, Miraj and Mysore were also present.

Dr. Kabbur and Mr. Dodmeti, both emphasised that the artificial division between Indian States and British India must go. Congress stands for complete independence. Any movement conducted according to the Congress policy will have the fullest support from Congress. Heavy land tax came in for bitter criticism.

The Subjects Committee met at night and passed several resolutions demanding 50 per cent. reduction in the land tax, responsible government, repudiating Federation unless direct representation was given to the States' people.

FREE ENGLISH CLASSES FOR HARIJANS

Request To Congress Ministry

(From A Correspondent.)

A public meeting of the above Sangh was held at DeLisle Road, opposite Hansabai's Chawl under the presidentship of Hon'ble Dr. Gilder on Sunday last. Hon. Dr. Gilder briefly gave an account of the work done by the Congress Government during the last 10 months for Harijans, and expressed his appreciation of the work that was being done by the Sangh. He advised the Harijans to co-operate with the Sangh to get their grievances redressed.

The Secretary, Mr. M. R. Ibrampurker, requested the Congress Ministry to arrange for some free English classes for the Harijans.

Mr. Ishwarbhai Patel, the President of the "G" Ward Congress Committee, asked the Harijans to join the Congress.

Several other speakers addressed the gathering after which the meeting terminated.

FOR "CONTEMPT" OF COURT

Kistna Congress Leader Prefers Jail To Fine

MADRAS, May 31.

Mr. P. Bappayya, President of the West Kistna District Congress Committee, who was sentenced for contempt of court yesterday to pay a fine of Rs. 250, in default to suffer one month's simple imprisonment by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Krishnaswami Iyengar of the Madras High Court, preferred to go to jail and presented himself before the Court to-day.

The case against Mr. Bappayya was that while he had been prosecuted for various offences under the Cattle Trespass Act, the Forest Act and Estates Land Act before a Sub-Magistrate of Tiruvur in 1937, he printed and circulated pamphlets in the name of the Congress Committee with references characterising the legal proceedings pending against him as unjustly concocted.—United Press.

Fatally Mauled By Tiger

JUBBULPORE, May 31.

Major Robert Stewart Haslett attached to the 3rd Cavalry, Jubbulpore, while out for shooting in Bastar State, Central Provinces, was severely mauled by a tiger on Saturday and died yesterday before the doctor and nurses of the Military Hospital, Jubbulpore, could rush there.

Born on February 28, 1899, Haslett joined the Indian Army on October 27, 1917. He was promoted to the rank of Major 18 years later. His widow is now in England.—United Press.

Horticultural Show At Ooty

From Our Correspondent)

COONOOR, May 29.

H. E. the Governor opened last evening the annual Horticultural show at Ootacamund.

Besides flowers of rare specimen, various fruits and vegetables were on show.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Reddy, Minister for Local Administration, and the Hon. Mr. V.L. Muniswami Pillai, Minister for Agriculture, were among the many distinguished visitors.

Cairo Letter

Arab Leader Killed In Tunis Clash

Newspaper Boys Must Have Uniforms In Istanbul Municipality

(From A Correspondent.)

CAIRO (By Air Mail).

An unconfirmed report has been published in a daily here states that the well-known Arab leader Sayed Abdul Aziz Salabi, the President of the Liberal Party of Tunis was killed in a clash between the National Party and the Liberal Party members.

An order banning the immigration of Yemenits from Yemen into western foreign countries has been signed by the Imam of Yemen. The order will be imposed from the month of June.

For the first time in the history of modern Turkey the newspaper boys will have to appear among the public in uniform. In accordance with new order issued by the municipal authorities in Istanbul, every newspaper boy should appear in a uniform designed by the authorities along with a good hat and shoes.

The order also compelled the boys to have a shave every day.

"DE LUXE" TELEGRAMS FROM TO-DAY

Senders Free To Use Their Own Phraseology

SIMLA, May 31.

The Indian Posts and Telegraphs Departments are introducing, from 1st June 1938, a new class of "De Luxe" telegrams in the inland telegraph service, according to a 'communique' issued to-day.

The 'communique' states:—

The public are aware that in the inland telegraph service, there is a special class of telegrams known as Greeting Telegrams at specially reduced rates. There are a certain number of stock phrases suitable for certain special occasions. Counting the stock phrase as one word, the charge for such telegrams is six annas for six words and one anna for each additional word, if the telegram is of the 'ordinary' class, and double of these charges, if the telegram is of the 'express' class.

STOCK PHRASES

Complaints have been made from time to time that the number of stock phrases is not adequate to suit all occasions of a pleasant or happy character. Certain senders of greeting telegrams consider the language of the stock phrases as not quite sufficiently expressive of happy sentiments. In order to meet these criticisms, it has been decided to introduce a new class of inland telegrams which will be known as "De Luxe" telegrams. The senders will be free to use their own phraseology. Such "De Luxe" telegrams will be delivered to the addressees on an artistic tele graph form enclosed in an envelope of the same character. All that the sender has to do is to write before the address the indication "LX". This indication will not be charged for. The charge for such "De Luxe" telegrams will be the charge for an inland telegram, ordinary or express as the case may be, plus a special fee of two annas.

The new class of telegrams will come into force from the 1st June, 1938. Further particulars can be had from all telegraph offices.

It is hoped that the new class of inland telegrams will meet a real public need. Senders of telegrams conveying news of a happy pleasant character will now be able to express their sentiments in their own language instead of using the stock phrases prescribed for Greeting Telegrams.

The special class of "Greeting Telegrams" will continue to be in force for utilisation by those who desire a cheaper class of telegrams for sending greetings.—United Press.

ABSOLUTE MAJORITY FOR CONGRESS

KARAD, May 30.

The results of the Satara District Local Board election were declared on May. 29. Out of the 52 seats, the Congress has captured 39 seats, thereby securing absolute majority.

WEDDING AT PIPLODA

(From A Correspondent).

PIPLODA: May 31.

The Raoji Saheb of Pungal State married Rajakumari of Piploda State in Central India on Monday evening, at Piploda. On this occasion prominent guests, including the Political Agent, Central India, General Hari Singh of Bikaner were present. Thus two Rajput States have been united closer in bounds.

DUTY ON SALE OF TOBACCO

Madras Govt. Measure To Augment Finances Of Provinces

MADRAS, May 31.

The Government of Madras are seriously considering the question of levy of a licence fee on sale of tobacco, to augment the financial resources of ths Province.

The proposal is now being examined by the Board of Revenue.

It is being considered whether a licence fee system or monopoly system or a combination of the two systems could be introduced with maximum advantage to the Province.

Mr. F. E. Steward, Member of the Board of Revenue, recently paid a visit to Cochin in this connection and to study the working of the monopoly system as is prevalent there.

The proposed taxation is expected to yield about Rs. 5 lakhs to the revenues of the Province.—United Press.

TWO LAKHS FOR RURAL UPLIFT IN MADRAS

MADRAS, May 31.

A further allotment of Rs. 2 lakhs will be made by the Government of Madras for rural reconstruction work, to be distributed among the districts of the Province from the Rural Development grant given by the Government of India.

In the course of their Order, in this connection, the Government of Madras state that a sum of Rs. 2.5 lakhs is available as for expenditure of contributory basis within the four approved categories of schemes. Particular consideration will be shown to those districts, which have come off badly under the system of distribution based on rural population.

Funds will also be allotted for special schemes to meet special local exigencies.—United Press.

Khandala Zoroastrian Girls' School Concert

(From A Correspondent)

A performance of several skits and musical recitals was given by the girls of the Bai Dhunmai Cawasji Zoroastrian Boarding High School for Girls, Khandala, before a crowded audience. The Folk Dance and the Garbi presented in pretty coloured saris and frocks were received with acclamation. The "Churawala Burlesque" and the "Brahmin Song" evoked a hearty laughter. The 2nd Khandala Company (School's company) presented a comical discourse of "Man versus Woman" which was also equally appreciated.

The musical item provided by kiddies of five and seven years of age provided a humorous interlude.

The school had also exhibited the handworks of the girls in the arts of needle work, fine embroidery and machine work.

BAJAJ FOR BOMBAY

WARDHAGANJ, May 31.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Member of the Congress Working Committee, left for Bombay this evening.

Sjt. Manilal Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi and Editor of the "Indian Opinion" of Phoenix, Natal, left for Akola on his way to Bombay. He is leaving for South Africa on June 8th next.

Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A., (Central), and leader of the Congress Nationalist Party in the Central Lagislature, interviewed Mahatmaji again to-day. It is understood that he discussed with Gandhiji several important political issues before the country.

Mr. Aney left for Yeotmal in the evening.—United Press.

Mysore State Students' Conference

With great pleasure and confidence we, the student representatives of the various student organisations of the State, announce to the public and the student community that the long cherished idea of creating and developing a student movement in the State will take a definite shape through the definitions of an All Mysore State Students' Conference which will be held in the city of Mysore during the month of July 1938.

The idea behind the student organisation is to enable the student community of Mysore to be trained up in proper national and patriotic lines so as to be eqipped for further responsibilities of citizenship.

The students of the state look forward to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore in the hope that in the years to come, an increasing measure of co-operation will be extended to the student community in the fulfilment of their wreat programme.

With a view to unify and co-ordinate student activities in the state, it was proposed and resolved at Sivapur at an informal gathering of student representatives from all over the state to hold the First Session of the Mysore State Students' Conference in the last week of July 1938. A Reception Committee of the Mysore State Students' Conference was formed with chairman and office-bearers. The Reception Committee resolved to invite two eminent Indians, one to preside over the Conference and the other to open the Conference. To this effect invitations have been sent to two eminent Indians.

LAST MIDNAPUR BAN LIFTED

Order On Hindu Householders To Report Arrivals Withdrawn

MIDNAPORE: May 31.

The District Magistrate has withdrawn, as an experimental measure, the order on the Hindu householders within the Municipal limits of Midnapore and Contai Town to report the arrival of all male Hindus between the ages of 14 and 30 to the police within three hours of their arrival.

These were the only two areas under the order, which was passed in August, 1934, and were passed for the purpose of coping with the political situation in the District.

The withdrawal of this order is in pursuance of the general policy of relaxation of restriction adopted in the District since May, 1937.

Several prosecutions for breach of this order, now pending in Midnapore Criminal Courts, have also been ordered to be withdrawn.—A.P.

HUMANITY AND WARS

(Continued From Page 6)

nufactures and capital. We must, therefore, have secured markets as the condition of our survival. We need them the more, because our productive powers through scientific discovery continually expand, competition grows ever more keen, and if we cannot sell abroad, the dependence of our people on foreign supplies of food would mean an inability to maintain our population at its present level. To secure markets must, therefore, be the essential objective of our policy. To let ourselves fall behind in the race is to lose the most profitable opportunities for the investment of our surplus capital and the sale of our manufactures. In this struggle for survival the weaker must go to the wall.

Economic imperialism is the necessary result of the competition of the trade between States equipped with modern industrial technique. Its avoidance would gravely impair the general standard of life of their own people. The root fact is, in short, the rapid accumulation of capital in advanced countries which results in the need for its export, and it gives rise to the problems like "Honour, prestige, vital interests" in international politics. Militarism and big navies are natural and the essential consequences of the capitalistic society; and its seeds lie in a markedly unequal society itself.

Socialistic Conception of War.

Socialists blame imperialism for making wars. Stalin says: "War is necessary for the imperialists, for it is the only means of bringing about a redistribution of the world and markets, sources of raw material and of capital." Imperialism is nothing but an innovated form of capitalism and arises out of its outside activities when there is too much of internal congestion due to competition.

In 1915 Lenin said: "The Socialists have always condemned wars between peoples as barbarous and bestial," the war, which they require is the "civil war" and not an international war, i.e., wars of the oppressed as against the oppresser and the slaves as against the owners. In short, the revolt against capitalists and the ultimate aim being to form a new society on the firm basis. And, so naturally, they will support every revolutionary movement against the capitalistic society and its rulers. Herein lies the importance of their Red Army not designed for foreign adventure but purely a defensive force, offensive only against capitalists for the protection of the labourers and the men possessing no property.

And just proceeding further in their circle of imagination, they envisage a world State, an all-embracing union or the federation of people, organised on the common basis of Socialism, from which the spirit of exploitation and the motive of profit have been completely removed.

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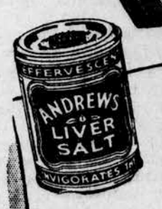

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Committee Of Five Recognise Italy's 'Special Interests'

Nations Plan To Reward Mussolini For Aggression, But Reward Not Too Big

Great Britain's invitation to the League Council to give freedom to the States Members of the League to accord "de jure" recognition to the Italian conquest of Abyssinia is nothing else than an invitation to bury the League Covenant—without flowers.

Lord Halifax did not ask the Council to condone Italy's aggression; Mussolini does not need it, and, therefore, the British Mahatma too does not insist upon absolving Italy from all blame. Mussolini does not mind any moral censure, provided he can keep his prey and go on further with his predatory ambitions, whenever he has a chance.

Great Britain wants very much to be friends with Italy; she has her eye upon her Mediterranean interests. So also France ardently desires Italian friendship, when Hitler has shown himself to be on the grab.

If the friendship could be purchased only at the cost of Abyssinia and Republican Spain the price must be paid, and no compunction need be felt particularly because the price is not to be paid in English or French coin.

Peace, as Lord Halifax said to the League Council, is the supreme interest of the world. It is for the sake of peace that the League at all exists. It is a pity that peace cannot be maintained in the present circumstances except at the cost of justice. Statesmen must therefore be realist enough to sacrifice justice to peace.

One would have felt some doubt whether Lord Halifax who always took high ground in speaking of mundane politics would rise to the height of diplomacy which is required in putting such a deal through. But he rose to the occasion. Very often it is just those men who mouth great principles who are prepared to sacrifice them at the least provocation, and Lord Halifax is not an exception.

Mussolini's conquest of Abyssinia is complete; it cannot be undone without war; for war we are not prepared, it being also against our principles. If Abyssinia is lost anyway, why not enlist Mussolini's support in ensuing peace in the Mediterranean—and also in checking Hitler? If we cannot curb Mussolini's selfish ambition, let us at least serve our own interests after the fulfilment of this ambition.

The Abyssinian delegate hit the nail on the head. "Sauve qui pent," let him find safety who can, will be the key-stone of even the League arch if the Assembly in September accepts the proposal of Lord Halifax.

International morality will have disappeared; the law of the jungle will have re-established itself; justice will again have divorced itself from peace; and peace will be left to be broken by those who can take the law into their hands; neither justice nor peace will reign but anarchy.

Scratching of Backs

The Anglo-Italian agreement, based upon the sacrifice of Abyssinia to Italy, is criticised as a return to the old diplomacy of alliances and as a move away from the League idea of collective security in which justice took first place and peace second. So it is; but, to be frank, even in former League deliberations on Abyssinia considerations of justice never had much play.

The ruling consideration all the time was to placate Italy at the expense of Abyssinia, the question only being how far Italy's domination could be established without its being styled "annexation."

The first peace proposals were started in August, 1935, when the League Council asked Britain, France and Italy to attempt a settlement. Italy was to be a party to the negotiations, but not Abyssinia. The aggressor was to help in formulating proposals, not the victim of aggression. The negotiations were conducted on the basis of log-rolling.

As has been remarked, France said to Italy: "You scratch my back over the Austrian frontier, and I'll scratch yours over Abyssinia."

The three negotiating countries developed a scheme for a mission of help to Abyssinia (good souls are ever full of scheme for helping weak nations); the whole life of Abyssinia was to be reorganised: police, administration, economic development, foreign settlement and everything.

All the countries were to render help, but in doing so all the countries were to recognise the "special interests of Italy." That is to say, the old treaty of 1906 dividing Abyssinia into the spheres of interest of the three countries was to be revived and given effect to. The sum total of the scheme was "Italy was to rule Abyssinia, with France and Britain as sleeping partners (in view of concessions to them in other fields), and the League was to be asked to throw its cloak over annexation in all but name."

The peace plan, however, failed, Italy having too large ambitions to be satisfied with this complete but indirect control over Abyssinia.

Negus Veto.

The next peace move was the appointment by the League of a Committee of Five, which drew up a Charter of Assistance to Abyssinia. Services were to be organised under four heads: police, economic development and foreign settlement, finance (all income and expenditure) and justice.

At the head of each was to be a foreign adviser, and there was to be a League delegate to coordinate all the services. In this plan also Italy's "special interests" were recognised, again on the basis of the 1906 treaty, for nothing but Italian colonisation was intended in the agricultural areas "where European interests may be numerous."

This plan too embraced the whole range of Ethiopian lives. It no doubt prefaced the details of the scheme by a declaration of Abyssinia's independence, but in its operative part "it proposed to subject every department of social and political life—even religion, since education is the affair of the church—to foreign rule."

The only safeguard was that the Negus could veto the appointment of the principal advisers, but it was confidently hoped that it would be possible to wear down the veto. The plan had in it all the elements of the dismemberment of Ethiopia, and the dismemberment did not take place only because Italy again declined to look at it, and Abyssinia too virtually refused it.

Then came the Hoare-Laval proposals, which need not be detailed again as they are universally known as the blackest piece of treachery that great nations could practise on small nations.

The point of interest is that Sir Samuel Hoare in his justification of his proposals for three-quarters of Abyssinia to be either annexed by Italy or to be made over to an Italian chartered company said that they were based upon the proposals of the Committee of Five.

And he was quite right too, for the Hoare-Laval proposals "were no worse in kind but only in degree" than the peace plan of the Committee of Five. It need not be recalled how afterwards Mussolini bluffed Britain and France out of the oil sanction which would have proved wholly effective in checking his invasion.

Selfish Interest

But as Lord Halifax has now openly given the go-bye to the principles of justice and collective security, so really has it been all along the line before measures of restraint were thought of and afterwards.

The nations were planning all the time to reward Mussolini for his aggression, and their only anxiety was not to make the reward too big if they could help it. They were prepared to subject Ethiopians to the rule of Italy though under the alias of a Charter of Assistance or Mission of Help.

Justice has never been the dominant consideration; the dominant consideration has been peace—not in Abyssinia so much as in Europe. All the statesmen implication in this affair are really very much like Sir Samuel Hoare: there is only a slight difference in degree.

League Council at its 101st meeting found four dissentient members; but it did not come to a decision, and if it had the decision would have clearly gone against Abyssinia.

May it be hoped that the Assembly which, with the smaller States, is a better tribunal of justice, may yet decline to give Britain and other members leave to recognise Italy as the conqueror of Abyssinia and thus save the League which the bigger Powers out of selfish interest are really trying to bury fathoms deep?—"Servant of India."

WHY SUN AND STARS GLOW

Prof. Gamov's Theory

What makes the sun and the stars glow? Physicists find the answer in atomic energy.

There are two theories. According to one protons and electrons collide, neutralize each other. A splash of radiation and all is over. Since there are almost countless protons and electrons it would take billions of years for the sun to become a mere cinder. But there is no supporting evidence of any such process.

According to the second theory energy (heat, light) is liberated when one element is transmuted into another. Suppose hydrogen were charged into helium. There would be a tremendous release of energy. Why? Because 1-140th of the mass of hydrogen is lost. That loss would manifest itself in energy, according to Einstein.

Astrophysicists are pretty well agreed that energy cannot be liberated from a star unless the temperature and pressure are enormous. Heats if at least 20,000,000 degrees C., pressures of millions of tons to the square inch would be required. In 'The Physical Review,' Professor George Gamov of George Washington University predicts the behaviour of a star in which energy is released under high temperature and pressure. He shows that a star like our sun is bound to get much hotter and brighter, probably 50 to 100 times hotter and brighter before it has finally used up all its sources of energy.

But this is not the only possibility. The transformations of elements within stars are accompanied by peculiar resonance phenomena.

To understand what a resonance phenomenon is tap a pendulum at just the end of its upswing. The swings enlarge.

So with the stars. If similar resonance phenomena occur in a star—and they probably do—the greatest amount of energy liberated will occur at a certain temperature. This being so it is not the core that will be hottest and brightest but a spherical shell some distance from the centre, according to Professor Gamov. Also the star (our sun, for example) will not grow much brighter than it is now.

Professor Gamov thinks that this second theory is more plausible than its alternative—a star growing hotter and brighter.

RADIUM FOUND BY SOUND

The London correspondent of "The Journal of the American Medical Association" reports that after a search lasting eight years eight milligrams of radium in the form of needless have been recovered.

The radium had been thrown away by mistake at a British hospital with surgical dressings that had served their purpose. The dressings found their way to an incinerator, and the ashes were in turn scattered on a cinder road. With the aid of the Geiger-Muller counter, of the kind used to detect cosmic rays, the radium was at last recovered.

Radium shoots off rays which ionize or electrify the surrounding air. This electrification can be made audible in the form of a click. The search for radium was undertaken with such a clicking detector.

HOW CATS "SHARPEN" THEIR CLAWS

When a cat walks up to a tree and proceeds to dig and tug at its bark, someone is apt to say she is sharpening her claws.

That is true in a sense, though not in the way it is commonly understood. The cat comes from the exercise with sharper claws because they are entirely new claws. Periodically, as old claws become worn and dull, they split apart and disclose the new ones that have been growing underneath, with fresh, needle-sharp points. A cat tugs at the bark to loosen and remove the old shells.

Next time your cat goes through the "claw-sharpening" exercise take a close look at the tree afterwards. There is a good chance that you will find the split halves of old claws either fixed in the bark or lying on the ground.

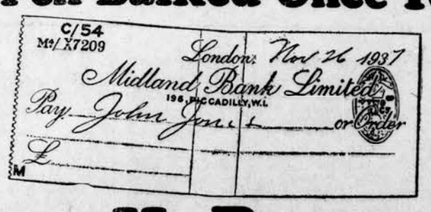
LATEST GERM-KILLER

Pectin, the gummy substance found in apples, pears, beet and other fruits and roots, and the stuff that makes the jams set, is now put to a new use. It was discovered by accident that pectin, extracted as a jelly from fruit and vegetables after boiling, is a powerful germ-killer. It is being used, both in English and American hospitals, in the treatment of serious wounds, and it is claimed to facilitate healing.

Apparently the efficacy of pectin depends partly on the condition of the patient's blood, acidity being more likely to yield satisfactory results than alkalinity.

SCRATCH-PROOF POINT OF PLATINUM AND GOLD

His Pen Balked Once Too Often



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SEEN ON THE INDIAN SCREEN

RAJA GOPICHAND—A scene from the forthcoming Saraswati Cinetone production, awaiting release. Ratnaprabha who is featured is seen on the left.

T F	Gopal Krishna
H I S	Nirmala
E L T	Rickshawala
S M A	Dynamite
E S Y	Dhruva

A friend who went to see "Gopal Krishna" on Sunday had to return disappointed. He could get

NASEEM
who will be shortly seen in "Vasantee" now under production at Minerva Studio.

no tickets, the house being sold out almost an hour before the show was scheduled to start.

Those who are devotionally minded should, of course, see this film. Those who are not should also see "Gopal Krishna," to be acquainted with the human aspect of that lovable personality. Even as a screen achievement it is worth a visit. Shanta Apte fans will naturally not miss it.

Devika Rani's Fine Performance.

'Nirmala' at Roxy will now enter its eighth week but it looks as if it will continue to be popular for some more weeks to come.

Reports from other stations are also encouraging. Devika Rani has given in "Nirmala", a superb performance because the incidents and scenes in the picture offered her talent a variety of opportunities to express itself.

One of the outstanding performances in the picture is that of M. Nazir who acts as Lokanath, the "villain" of the piece. He acts well and establishes his claim for similar roles in coming pictures. Ashok Kumar also seems to reveal some of his so far hidden skill in this picture. Mention must also be made of Maya and Saroj Borkar who give good support to Devika Rani.

Several fine songs are a special feature of this film.

Mazhar Khan as Rickshawala.

Ranjit's "Rickshawala" stays at West End. This film is notable for the robust performance 'put over' by Mazhar Khan in the title role. Wasti, Wahidan and Illa Devi provide some popular songs while Charlie's comics will appeal to many cine-goers who like broad humour of the not very refined variety.

Surendra Sings in "Dynamite."

Is it the musical attraction provided by Surendra and Bibbo or the perennial appeal of a detective "thriller" that is responsible for the success of Sagar's "Dynamite" at Imperial? Otherwise, it is an average film for the average cine-goer who, is neither very fastidious nor very critical.

"Dhruva" for Children.

If you have children, take them along to see "Dhruva" at the Krishna. With an all-child cast Prabha Pictures have certainly provided a novelty. Otherwise, too, it is quite, a good production.

Bennett Cerf, once Sylvia Sidney's husband, and a New York publisher, has interested M-G-M in a book called "Fashion is Spinach". It's by a fashion designer who has shown up the tricks of the trade, and would make a show on the lines of "Vogues of 1938".

Why Not A Trade Union Of Cine-Workers?

Govt. Must Investigate Working Of Film Studios

By K. AHMAD ABBAS

Since the Congress Ministries came into power in seven provinces, all of them have been taking steps, however limited in their scope at the moment, to improve the lot of the working classes. In case of several industries, legislative measures have either been passed or are contemplated. In Bombay and U. P., Committees have investigated conditions prevailing in the textile industry and made far-reaching recommendations.

Searching Enquiry Needed

On behalf of some industries it may be contended that at the present moment they cannot afford to give better wages, introduce schemes of insurance or welfare or otherwise generally improve the conditions of work though, of course, such an argument will often be found untenable. But there is one industry which, if run on proper business lines, is capable of yielding very high profits, indeed. It is the film industry.

As most of the Indian film studios are concentrated in Bombay, it is necessary that our popular Ministry should conduct a searching enquiry into the working of the studios, in the interests of the thousands of workers employed there.

Except for a few stars who often get far more than they deserve, the artistes as well as the technicians get hopelessly low wages. The 'extras' have a precarious existence on little better than starvation wages out of which a substantial proportion is expropriated by the agent through whom they get the job. What is even worse than low wages is that in many studios payment is far from regular, several months' salaries being often in arrears. Moreover there is no system of leave, much less any provision for sickness insurance. Sometimes actors and the technical staff are required to work day and night, without any extra wages. I know of a prominent actor who had to work on the 'sets' every day for a whole year—until his health broke down. The strain of work on employees in the lower grades can be well imagined.

Cinema Operators

Thanks to the Factories Act, the studio employees engaged in laboratories and workshops are subject to the general rules regarding hours of work, etc., applicable to factory workers. But by some inscrutable anomaly these rules do not apply to workers in other departments of the studio. Why?

Worse still is the fate of Cinema operators. In its latest issue, "Filmindia" gives a revealing ac-

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 6.)

BIMLA KUMARI
who attracted attention by her unsophisticated portrayal in "Milap" is featured in General Films' forthcoming release "Baghban".

SHANTA APTE
who once again scores as Radha in "Gopal Krishna", the Prabhat film which is drawing crowds at the Central Cinema.

IN SNOW-BOUND SIKKIM—Mr. and Mrs. Bhavnani (right) with other members of their party photographed on location in Sikkim where they had gone to shoot the exterior scenes of "YANGRILLA", forthcoming Bhavnani production.

Sensational	T
Social Theme Of	H
Sagar's New Film	W R
Starring	E E
Moti, Rose & Maya	E

While "Dynamite" is still popular at the Imperial, Sagars have completed their next film which is scheduled for an early release at the Roxy Cinema.

"We Three," as the new picture is called, is claimed to be daring excursion into a social problem that has come into increasing prominence with the modern ideas of freedom and individualism in so far as they have a bearing on the subject of love and matrimony. To those whose outlook and ideals are governed by conventions and traditions, the theme and its treatment might appear almost revolutionary. But nonetheless it is a problem as old as mankind only now complicated by the complex social conditions of modern civilisation.

The subject has been brought to the Indian screen perhaps for the first time by Sagars in a manner that (we are assured) would set the whole city talking about it.

TWO GIRLS LOVE MOTILAL!

In keeping with the rather sophisticated nature of the theme Sagars have selected a competent cast including Motilal, Maya and Rose. Rose would be appearing for the first time under the Sagar banner.

The picture has been directed by Mahboob who was responsible for two of Sagar's earlier hits, "Jagirdar" and "Watan."

The story centres round a young man who is loved by two girls to one of whom he reciprocates the sentiment with equal passion. The other girl who fails to get a response tricks him into a compromising position, with results that complicate matters for all concerned. Then follows a 'denouement' which is as startling as it is surprising and raises the climax to heights of sheer tragedy.

INDIRA WADKAR
who is featured in Shalini Cinetone's "Dhruv Kumar", at Majestic.

PRAKASH'S NEW FILM

Prakash Pictures' new film "State Express" has been released at the Super. It is claimed to be better than their previous productions.

The featured players include Sardar Akhtar and Jayant, besides a Gorilla and two dogs who are said to have done very well. Prakash have specialized in popular "animal thrillers" and this film is expected to confirm their reputation.

BOMBAY FILM DIARY

CENTRAL: "Gopal Krishna," Prabhat's impressive mythological film, starring Shanta Apte, Ram Marathey, Parashram and a thousand cows. Spectacular. Outstanding performance by Parashram. Must be seen—for it is a Prabhat picture. (Fourth week)

IMPERIAL: "Dynamite," Sagar thriller, featuring Surendra, Maya Bannerji, Bibbo and Yaqub. (Third Week).

KOHINOOR: "Devdas," New Theatres' famous film revived for three days only.

KRISHNA: "Dhruva," Prabha pictures maiden mythological film with an all-child cast. Has special appeal for children. (Second Week).

MAJESTIC: "Dhruva Kumar," Shalini Cinetone's mythological film in Marathi, featuring Indira Wadker, Prabhaker, etc. (Fourth and last week).

MINERVA: "Nigah-e-Kamil," Circle Pictures' maiden film of court intrigue with a Swami thrown in, featuring Rukesh, Seeta, Gulam Mohd., etc.

OPERA HOUSE: "Village Girl", starring Motilal and Sabita Devi (Revival).

PLAZA: "Kunku," Prabhat's well-known film in Marathi (Revival).

ROXY: "Nirmala", starring Devika Rani with Ashok Kumar. Outstanding performance by Devika Rani. Excellent technique. Must be seen for—it is a Devika Rani picture (Seventh week).

SUPER—"State Express," Prakash Pictures' latest "animal thriller," featuring two dogs and a gorilla. There are some human beings, too; in the cast, but their names are not mentioned in the advertisement.

WEST-END: "Rickshawala", Ranjit Film, directed by Ezra Mir. Good story, excellent acting by Mazhar Khan. Average entertainment. (Third week).

Surendra and Bibbo in a romantic scene from Sagar's "DYNAMITE" (Imperial).

FOR LADIES ONLY!

Zenana Show Of "Nirmala"

The Publicity Manager, Bombay Talkies, writes:—

In response to a consistent request from ladies of Bombay, the management of the Bombay Talkies and the Roxy Talkies have decided to hold a Zenana Show of "Nirmala" on Thursday, June 2, at 1-30 p.m. at the Roxy Talkies. As "Nirmala" is a picture which has a special appeal to ladies of all classes, it is expected that Bombay ladies will avail of this opportunity in large numbers.

Devika Rani and Ashok Kumar in "NIRMALA" (Roxy).

Accepted by the I. S. D. against the Annual Contract for 1938-39

Branch Office & Show Room:— 19, Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY. 'Phone: 27465.

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The COST of HALF-HEALTH

Face the fact that the human system cannot continue to function normally under the unnatural stress of tropical conditions. Headaches, Indigestion, biliousness, depression—typical symptoms of Half-Health—are inevitable *unless you adopt some method of effective Health Control.*

There is no wiser or more natural means of Health Control than the regular use of ENO's "Fruit Salt". That daily glass of sparkling ENO restores and maintains normal, vigorous health. Gently, yet efficiently, it eliminates stagnant waste matter, cleanses the system of dangerous toxins, purifies the blood and stimulates the digestive juices to healthy action.

If you are a victim of Half-Health, take a teaspoonful of ENO's "Fruit Salt" in a glass of water first thing every morning for a week or ten days. Then note the difference.

ENO forms no habit and can never cease to be effective. It contains no harmful mineral salts and no sugar. Its pleasant refreshing taste needs no disguise.

Life today calls for

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

Refuse imitations. Genuine "Fruit Salt" is sold only in Bottles. Our seventy years' experience proves that this is still the only satisfactory method of packing.

EK.4

TO SAVE ONESELF FROM THE HARMFUL EFFECTS OF QUININE TAKE

AMIN'S ANTI-MALARIA TABLETS

ITS QUALITIES KICK OUT OF YOUR BODY ALL THAT DULLNESS WHICH PULLS YOU DOWN. THESE TABLETS CAN BE SAFELY TAKEN BY WOMEN AT ALL TIMES. AVAILABLE AT ALL LEADING CHEMISTS.

PRICE: RE. 1 PER BOTTLE OF 100 TABLETS.

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AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

SIR ROGER LUMLEY VISITS "BEL-AIR" SANATORIUM

Appeal To Shethias To Contribute Liberally

(From Our Correspondent)

PANCHGANI, (By Mail).

A large number of visitors who made this famous hill resort their abode for the hot season have left, and by the end of this month a larger number will be leaving, after enjoying a pleasant trip,—particularly in view of the fact that the weather threatens to be monsoonish, though we have had not much of downpour so far. This month as usual particularly the latter half has been noted for several important functions, one of which viz., that about Mr. Billimoria's Parsi High School has been published in these columns.

On Wednesday last (25th inst.) His Excellency Sir Roger and Lady Lumley paid a visit at the invitation of Dr. R. B. Billimoria, to the famous institution the "Bel-Air Sanatorium." They were shown round the various wards, and after close inspection they were satisfied with the progress of the institution, which has been doing yeomen's service to the inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency in the cure of the fell disease, tuberculosis. Started 26 years ago by Dr. R. B. Billimoria, M.D., with a modest beginning of 10 beds it is now accommodating about 150 patients." Sir Roger paid a well-deserved tribute to the Parsi doctor for his humanitarian activities and opined that if the good and praiseworthy work that was being done by the institution "was shown to shethias and millionaires they would be tempted to help it financially. Sir Shapurji Billimoria, in describing in detail the activities of the institution stated that it was cosmopolitan in character and though "their hearts were big to extend humanitarian activities their purse power was not such." An appeal to the charitably inclined persons to help the institution was timely made.

SANATORIUM BLOCKS FOR PARSIS.

This famous hill station boasts of a large number of hotels which cater to the needs of a large number of visitors. The need of sanatoria for the poor and the middle class Parsis was lately felt. This long-felt want was supplied some time back, and there are now in existence a number of blocks built by charitably inclined persons. To that list of blocks one was added lately. It is known by the name of "The Maneckji Navroji Daruwala Health Home." It has been erected by Mrs. Shirinbai Jehangirji Dick, in sacred memory of her late father, Mr. Maneckji N. Daruwala, who died on 2nd July 1912, and has been handed over to the Punchgani Zoroastrian League, for administering for the use of the deserving Parsis.

A Jashan ceremony was held, on 27th inst., in memory of late Mr. Daruwala, and also in memory of 11 more departed worthies whose heirs had contributed to the erection of several blocks for the Sanatorium. The ceremony was conducted, under the direction of Sardar Dastur Noshirwan Kekobad of Poona, who, invoking blessings on the heirs who had provided fine blocks for the use of his co-religionists, referred in glowing terms to the charity of Mrs. Dick and the co-operation of Mr. and Mrs. Shiavax Batha. Mr. Ardeshir Edulji Bengali addressed the gathering in a speech befitting the occasion.

A SUCCESSFUL CONCERT.

A successful concert and variety entertainment was organised by Mr. Behram, son of Mr. Ardeshir Sunavala, (Solicitor), senior partner of Messrs. Smytham Byrn and Lambert, in the compound of the Mount View Hotel, Panchgani on Thursday (26th instant), where a large number of distinguished visitors were invited.

There were 21 items wherein boys and girls took part, and they were executed to the great enjoyment and satisfaction of the audience gathered there.

These items included Gypsy Dance, Dolls from Japan, Sir Roger's Dance, Tap-Dance, Comedy of an Astrologer (Joshi Maharaj), Comic Farce of "Behram Irani", a skit in English of "King Bassalino and the Gold-Maker", and the play-song of the "Vagabond King."

The farce of "Behram Irani" was performed by the girls, in which the acting of Behram Irani was much appreciated.

Mr. Hosang Tata played the part of Joshi Maharaj and created roars of laughter. He was supported by Behram Sunavala as the king Jal Fanibanda as his Minister together with cast of many others.

In the play of Gold-maker, the acting of a mixed batch of boys and girls evoked considerable interest. The play was a moral lesson in the keeping of a word at the expense of something dear to one's self.

The song play of Vagabond King was taken from the story "King for a Day." In this play Behram Sunavala played the part of the King of the Vagabonds and his acting was applauded revealing the natural gift with which he is endowed. The make-up and acting of the youngsters as Vagabonds of Paris, was much admired.

Preparations For Mahakoshal Congress

Training Camp For Volunteers: Big Reception Committee To Be Formed

JUBBULFORE, May 31.

Work in connection with the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress in Mahakoshal has already begun and the President of the Provincial Congress Committee, Thokore Chedilal, has already taken steps to organise a well disciplined volunteer corps to work during the Congress session.

A training camp, for training officers of the volunteer corps is to be opened shortly at Betul and applications have been invited from every district headquarters, of such persons, who are prepared to undergo the necessary training. Not more than five persons from each district will be selected and the president has specified that the applications should reach the Provincial Congress Committee office before June 4.

Efforts are being made to enroll as many members of the Reception Committee as possible with a very short time. Leaders of the province including Thakore Chedilal, Seth Govinddas, and Seth Sheodas Daga will undertake a tour of the districts very shortly with a view to carry on propaganda as also collect funds for the Reception Committee. It has been tentatively decided that the Reception Committee should enroll at least 3,250 members from the different districts within a short time.

The following quota has been fixed:—

Jubbulpore Town: 500, Katni 100, Sihora Tehsil: 100, Patan: 100, Jubbulpore Tehsil: 50, Murwara: 50, Saugor District: 350, Damoh: 200, Mandla: 100, Hoshangabad 250, Betul 200, Raipur. 750 and Bilaspur 500.—A. P.

RUGBY HOTEL OF MATHERAN

Discrimination Against Indians Removed At Instance Of Minister

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

"As complaints have been received about discrimination against Indians in the Rugby Hotel, Matheran," says a newspaper advertisement, the Proprietor of the Hotel has drawn the attention of the public to the new "arrangements in force."

Behind this advertisement, however, lies the sensational story of intervention by a Minister of the Bombay Government, who had received several complaints from respectable Indian businessmen of discriminatory treatment in the Hotel.

It is stated that an Indian businessman was lodging at the Rugby Hotel, Matheran, during the summer season. It appears there were then two sets of rules governing the admittance of lodgers and boarders in the Hotel,—one set of rules for the Indians and another for the Europeans.

Indians were to take dinner in the verandahs in front of their rooms, while the Dining Hall was a privileged place for Europeans only. On one occasion the businessman proceeded towards the Dining Hall, but was rudely refused admittance.

The matter was brought to the notice of the Hon'ble Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Revenue Minister, who promptly called for the licence given to the Proprietor, probably to find out if any such provisions for discrimination were incorporated in the terms of the licence.

The Hotel proprietor waited on the Minister and the result is that yesterday the following advertisement appeared in the newspapers.

"As complaints have been received about discrimination against Indians in the Rugby Hotel, Matheran, I write to say that the arrangements in force in the Hotel are as follows:—

1.—The Dining Room to be reserved for visitors of the first class. Any visitor without the distinction of colour, race or creed, paying first class rates, is entitled to make use of the same; as well as occupy the rooms in the upper part reserved for visitors of the first class.

2.—A separate Dining Room for visitors of the second class is to be provided from 1st October, 1938.

3.—The food, according to the Hotel Menu in the respective Dining Rooms for classes first and second is to be taken. No extra dishes can be served in the Dining Rooms, and no vegetable Menu can be arranged.

4.—The Lounge can be used by all the visitors of the hotel.

"PROPRIETOR OF RUGBY HOTEL."

As regards Clause 3 in the advertisement, it appears, the Revenue Minister was informed that there were too few visitors at the Hotel, who went in for a vegetarian diet and therefore it was not possible for him to cater for vegetarians, although there is not a hotel or restaurant in Bombay City, which is not prepared to do so at a moment's notice.

SIND GOVT. SURVEYING RAW MATERIALS OF PROVINCE

'Takavi' Loans To Be Recovered In 'Easy' Instalments

KARACHI, May 30.

In the Sind Legislative Assembly this morning, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa (Congress) asked: "Is it a fact that on the day of arrival of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose by Dutch plane at the Civil Aerodrome at Drigh Road, in the second week of November, 1937, some of the press reporters and visitors were insulted by the gate-keeper, and a report to that effect was immediately made to the officer on the spot?"

Mr. Nihchaladas C. Vazirani, Minister for Public Works, replied: "As the subject is "Central" and the Aerodrome is not under the control of the Sind Government, the Honourable member should send a complaint to the proper authorities".

The Sind Premier, in reply to a question asked by Mr. Sidhwa, said: "Rs. 75,940-12-0 were paid to the Government of Bombay for printing all kinds of work during the year, 1937. The Government have considered the desirability of extending the Government Printing Press and thus save a large sum of money which is being paid to the Bombay Government. The main difficulties in the way of printing the forms at the Government Press are that the press is not adequately equipped with the necessary plant and machinery nor is there sufficient space available for storing the forms. Additional printing machines have been indented for and the question of constructing a new building for the press is under consideration".

RS. 42,000 ON RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

Revenue Minister's Reply In Assembly

KARACHI, May 31.

In the Sind Legislative Assembly replying to a question of Mr. Hassarams S. Pamnani (Congress), Pir Illahi Bukksh, Revenue Minister said this morning:

"A sum of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned by Government for rural reconstruction work in Sind during the year 1936-37. A sum of Rs. 42,000, has been sanctioned by Government for expenditure on rural reconstruction work during the current year and it is to be spent on the following three main objects which are considered as best suited to the conditions of this province and which have been approved by the Government of India:

Improvement of water-supply; sanitation and hygiene; and agricultural and cottage industries."

Replying to a question of Dr. Popatlal A. Bhoopatkar (Congress), the P.W.D. Minister said that there was an arrangement to train pupils for courses of nurses in the Civil Hospital, Karachi. Hitherto about 100 probationers had taken advantage of these courses during the last five years, but none of them was a Hindu or a Muslim. The length of the course for which stipendiary allowance was given, was four years. Excluding the Lady Superintendent and the Assistant Lady Superintendent, there were 7 Sisters, 1 Home Sister, 38 staff and probationer nurses.

Asked if the Civil Hospital authorities had made endeavours to introduce Indianisation in the service of the nursing staff, the Minister said:

"If by 'Indianisation' the Honourable Member means the recruitment of Hindu and Muslim nurses, the Association is being asked to revise the present rules of recruitment, and to entrust the selection of probationers to a representative committee."—United Press.

PRISON REFORM

(Continued from page 6)

discussion; why should not jail officials be given an opportunity to exchange views and knowledge? And, the complete severance of clerical from executive functions and the immediate establishment of a training school for superintendents, jailors and sepoys, are imperative

A Well Organised Industrial Exhibition At Vithalnagar

THE VALUE OF PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

Well conducted Industrial Exhibitions have now come to be regarded as the best and cheapest means of educating the masses and rousing their efforts towards industrial development and national re-construction.

This truth is of particular value to the marketing agents of a commodity or product in that what cannot be achieved by lakhs of rupees spent yearly on newspaper advertising may often be the outcome of a few days' demonstration in a public Exhibition at negligible cost. Newspaper advertising, if sufficiently persistent, can, at the best of times, only create good will; on the other hand a practictal demonstration immediately establishes personal contact with the potential consumer, and by rousing his curiosity and interest is of much more value in promoting sales.

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES PROPAGANDA IS APPRECIATED.

It is to the credit of the Associated Cement Companies Ltd. of Bombay that they fully appreciate the merits of this type of propaganda, and adopt it where and whenever possible. At the recent Industrial Exhibition at Vithalnagar, which was organised by the Executive of the Indian National Congress as an adjunct to the Congress Session, they rented a stall for the display of cement products and free distribution of literature. In this special case it should not be forgotten that the Congress Exhibition held two distinct advantages over other Exhibitions even of a more elaborate character in that it drew record crowds (over 10 lakhs of people visited the Exhibition during the three days of open session alone) and the visitors hailed from every corner of India. Propaganda in such cases means both intensive and extensive publicity.

ARTICLES IN CEMENT TO INTEREST THE MIDDLE AND POORER CLASSES.

The Cement Companies were fortunate in securing a site on the river side of the square where the frontage of the stall was sufficiently prominent to attract the visitor even from a great distance. And no visitor, however tired or otherwise disinterested he might be, could resist the temptation to spare a minute to inspect the attractive articles and pictures tastefully displayed in the stall. It spoke well of the experience and judgment of the staff entrusted with the work that they chose for display only such articles as would interest the middle and poorer classes.

MODEL SPIRAL STAIRCASE IN CONCRETE ATTRACTS ATTENTION.

What first attracted the visitor were the two garden benches placed in front of the stall, one with a marble seat and the other with a concrete seat. The neat appearance and simplicity of construction of the latter appealed to one and all. Some sceptical individuals actually sat on it to test its strength!

The next to catch the eye were two palm pots, one octagonal in design and the other conical. They were made of coloured cement and their attractive appearance was greatly enhanced by the display of croton plants they had growing in them. The front balustrade in jalli work had also many admirers.

The features which evoked the greatest popular interest were the model spiral staircase, which seemed to attract even the children, the "Chula" and the "Sigree." The latter two products, being household articles of every day use, were in great demand and thousands of them could have been sold if a stock had been available.

AN INTERESTING PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION SHOWING BUILDINGS OF VARIOUS TYPES.

Another article, for which estimates of cost were being continually asked, was the panelled window of concrete jalli construction. The moulds for preparing chulas, etc., came in for close examination by those interested in the preparation of Concrete products. Composite photographs, both black & white and coloured, showing buildings of various types, decorated the walls of the stall and were of great interest to contractors and prospective builders.

SUPERIORITY OF CEMENT CONCRETE

There was one other feature in the stall, but probably this was noticed and appreciated only by a restricted number of the more interested visitors. The backwall was built in four sections, the first in brick, the second in clay, the third in clay plastered over with Cement, and the fourth in Cement Concrete. The relative appearance and strength of these different forms of construction gave a clear indication, by contrast, of the superiority of Cement Concrete.

FREE LITERATURE SUPPLIED BY THE CONCRETE ASSOCIATION OF INDIA IS APPRECIATED.

In addition to the free distribution of literature, two factors must be mentioned as contributory to the exceptional popularity of the stall and the success of its publicity; one was the untiring enthusiasm of the Company's staff in explaining the various points and details to each and every visitor interested in the exhibits, and the other the hospitality extended in providing an excellent supply of drinking water, which in itself was an inducement for the thirsty visitor to have a look round the stall.

INTELLIGENT INTEREST SHOWN BY THE AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.

It was most gratifying to see the intelligent interest taken by the poorer agricultural classes in the several departments of the Exhibition. Pertinent questions were asked wherever working methods and details puzzled them in regard to articles of every day use, and in this way the real purpose of the Exhibition was attained.

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES' PROPAGANDA REACHES LAKHS OF PEOPLE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF INDIA.

The assured results of the A. C. C. Ltd.'s Stall propaganda may be summed up as follows:—(i), lakhs of people from various parts of India returned home with a good knowledge of the various uses of Cement and with a predisposition to use this valuable material when and wherever possible, and (ii), as an immediate outcome of the interesting demonstrations given by the staff Cement Chulas and Sigrees will find a place in thousands of homes throughout the country.

IMPLICIT OBEDIENCE TO CONGRESS ESSENTIAL FOR SWARAJ

Congress Government's Struggle Is With Inadequate Sources

KODAIKANAL, May 27.

The value of Personalities as against Institutions and the superiority of the latter over the former, and the importance of implicit obedience and loyalty to the Congress Mandate as essentials for the achievement of Political and Economic Swaraj were stressed by the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour and Industries, addressing a public meeting here.

The Minister observed that the Congress Government's help for the poor could not be appreciable as it had to struggle with inadequate resources at its disposal. Referring to the cry 'Back to the Land', Mr. Giri said that there was no meaning in it unless provision was made to start Cottage Industries in all villages to provide work for the many thousands of unemployed.

He was in favour of starting big industries to provide work and also to make the land self-contained.

Emphasising the value of discipline in Congress ranks, he said it was only by unquestioning obedience and loyalty that Swaraj could be achieved.—A. P.

SIR MOHAMAD ZAFRULLAH KHAN

Last Minute Change In Programme

NEW DELHI, May 31.

There appears to have been a last minute alteration in the programme of Sir Mohamad Zafrullah Khan, who was due to have flown to Karachi to-day en route to England in connection with the Indo-British Trade Agreement.

Sir Mohamad arrived here this morning from Lahore and was expected to fly to Karachi to-day. It is now learnt, however, that he is returning to Simla to-night. He arrives at Kalka to-morrow morning, from where he motors up to Simla.—A. P.

Weekly DIGEST of Science and Invention

MISSED THE EARTH BY 362,300 MILES

Atmospheric Buffer Proves Efficient Traffic Cop in Halting Runaway Planets ---and Are They Burned Up!

Dr. Albert E. Whitford, of the University of Wisconsin, Above, Is Kept Busy Estimating Distance Between the Earth and Various Asteroids with Photo-Electric Photometer.

A Spectacular Sight Was Peltier's Comet as It Blazed Across the Skies—and the Lens of the Huge Telescope at Williams Bay, Wis. The Photo at Right, Made Through the Telescope, Shows the Brightly Glowing Head of the Comet and Its Tail. Ages Ago, Such a Meteorite Tore into Earth and Gouged a Hole Three-Quarters of a Mile in Diameter Near Winslow, Ariz., as Depicted Below.

THERE are very strict traffic rules among the planets of the vast universe. The sun, moon and stars wax and wane, circle and rotate century after century, whizzing through space under perfect control—*we hope!*

Occasionally, however, alarming word is received from man's "lookout" on the frontiers of cosmic affairs—the astronomer—that a hit-and-run planet is on the loose . . . that it is heading toward our earth hell-bent-for-destruction, far out of its own orbit . . . that if it doesn't swerve soon it will mean annihilation for all of us!

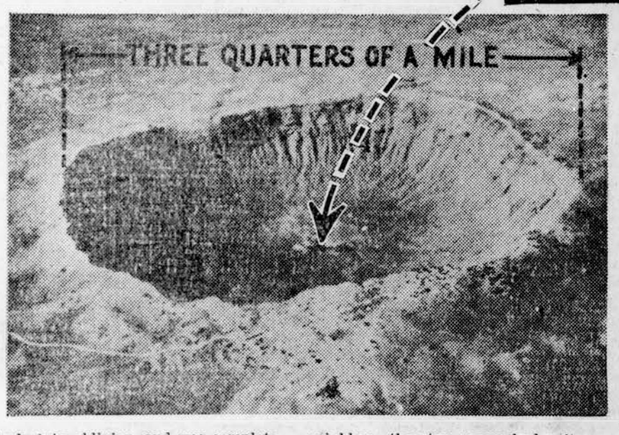
Then, finally, comes relieving word that the unruly planet has missed the earth—but only by a few hundred thousand miles or so. A close shave!

In view of the omnipresent danger of such inter-stellar collisions, the calculations of excited astronomers on such occasions are received by the world with consistent and surprising apathy. As was the case recently when Dr. K. Reinmuth, of Heidelberg, Germany, reported the rapid approach of an out-of-control asteroid, which he estimated to be at least a half mile in diameter.

Dr. Reinmuth discovered the body speeding through space during the course of routine photography of the heavens in his Heidelberg observatory. That was last October. Two days after he first noticed this strange celestial body's presence, he photographed it again. The second exposure disclosed that the wildly rocketing asteroid was a matter of but 362,300 miles away, and still coming strong.

Making a few rapid computations on his scratch pad, Dr. Reinmuth found that the plummeting asteroid, at that distance, was but a scant 110,000 miles more distant from the earth than is the moon. This was a startling state of affairs. Why, it was the closest that any known body had ever come to the earth! And if it kept on coming at that terrific speed . . . ?

But it didn't. Later photographs disclosed that it had swerved suddenly into oblivion, and was completely lost to the ken of man.



Dr. Reinmuth conferred enthusiastically with other astronomers about his discovery. He named it Hermes. Technically, it will be known to astronomical lore as planet 1937 U. B.

Astronomers all agreed that Dr. Reinmuth's Hermes had, without a doubt, come closer to the earth than any other body in recent years. In 1936, they remembered, no little comment had been aroused in astronomical circles when the asteroid Adonis sailed within 1,200,000 miles of the earth. And that's plenty close enough.

As recently as January 14 of this year astronomical observers computed that the asteroid Eros, 15 miles in diameter, had swung to within 19,900,000 miles of the earth. Of course, there wasn't anything particularly alarming in that, since Eros seemed perfectly under control and without hit-and-run inclinations.

But back in 1933—just to show how close an unruly planet can clip a neighbor—the star gazers had quite a Roman holiday of it when a hit-and-run asteroid ploughed through the rings of Saturn. And that *was* a sight. After it was all over, the astronomers computed that the reckless star had torn a hole 20,000 miles long and 12,000 miles wide right through those rings—an aperture through which our earth could pass with thousands of miles to spare.

It's easy to imagine the consequences if Old Mother Earth had chanced to be in the way of that speeding star.

Another thing: Let the imagination compute our world's chances in an inter-stellar tiff with the new star, Epsilon Aurigea, which has just been sighted. Astonished astronomers looked up from their mathematical computations to announce that it was 3,000 times as large as the earth, or equal in size to the entire solar system of our world.

Epsilon Aurigea was only recently discovered by Dr. Otto Struve and Professors Gerald P. Kuiper and Bengt Stromgren, at the Yerkes Observatory. They placed the radius of the larger component of the star—which is a twin star—at 2,000,000,000 miles. And it is not visible to the naked eye.

It is comforting to know, however, that our earth is quite well protected from hit-and-run asteroids that do venture toward it, pell-mell, by the buffer of atmosphere surrounding it. Meteors, as a matter of fact, are constantly tearing through the frictionless ether of space and coming up with a jolt against the earth's atmosphere. And when friction begins, it usually means the end of the runaway meteor. Such celestial visitors customarily explode and burn themselves out before even reaching the earth's aura.

On the other hand, there is more than one record of such a meteor having broken through the buffer of atmosphere and struck the earth with terrific force. These astronomers estimate, must have been exceedingly large asteroids to have been able to reach the earth in meteor form without burning themselves out.

There is graphic evidence that gigantic meteorite, in prehistoric times, blazed from the heavens and buried itself in the heart of the United States. The gargantuan scar inflicted in the crust of the earth is now called Diablo Canyon, and is located in Arizona.

It was first seen by white men some sixty years ago, although doubtless it was known to the Indians long before. The crater is some three-quarters of a mile in circumference. And to such a depth did the mass penetrate that although geologists have drilled to depths of hundreds of feet, they have not yet succeeded in reaching the meteor itself.

Another great meteorite plunged into the earth in the wastes of northern Siberia not quite so long ago. It afforded scientists a much better opportunity for study. Its remains were scattered over an area more than two miles in diameter. The huge crater it left was punctured by the fragments which burst from it as it buried itself hundreds of feet in the earth.

Another phenomenon was the manner in which the gigantic molten mass compressed the air before it, stripping the forest trees of their branches for miles around and tearing them up by the roots. The impact was so great that the solid ground heaved outward in every direction in giant ridges like waves in water. For a distance of from 10 to 15 miles around, the countryside was scorched and charred as though by a huge blow torch.

However, just so long as the earth's buffer of atmosphere holds out, most runaway asteroids of less than average size will burn themselves out long before they reach the earth. Astronomers claim that no less than 800,000,000 meteors are projected earthward daily, only to be reduced to star dust before they can do any damage.

Which speaks pretty well for the efficacy of the traffic system of the universe.

A Striking Instance of the Damage a Hit-and-Run Planet Can Inflict Was Witnessed in 1933, When a Rampaging Heavenly Body Hurtled Through Saturn's Rings.

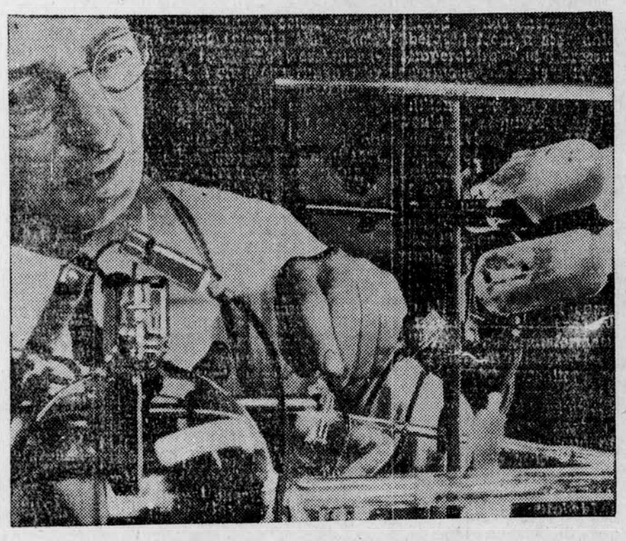
Device Signs Letters

THE executive who finds the press of business interfering with his golfing game now has an electric proxy to affix his signatures to checks, letters, etc. The ingenious device, shown in operation by Miss Musa Garrett, a Detroit, Mich., secretary, is the invention of Glenn W. Watson, a Detroit inventor who recently gained notice with his radio typewriter.

The electric signature writer operates a fountain pen and faithfully reproduces all curves, whirls and flourishes of the desired signature even to the pressure used by the writer in signing the original. The original signatures are written on a piece of paper or celluloid and inserted into the machine. An electrical manipulation of the fountain does the rest.

New Insanity Treatment

ACCORDING to Drs. Joseph Wortis and Karl M. Bowman, of Bellevue Hospital, New York City, more than a thousand persons have been restored to health and sanity by insulin treatments. This consists, essentially, of giving the mental patient enough insulin to produce shock. The amount of the drug given a mental case is much larger than that used on diabetes patients. Dr. Manfred Sakel, Austrian physician, originated the treatment in 1930. Since that time, says Dr. Wortis, it has been used in 50 hospitals and universities throughout the world from Korea to Iceland and from Edinburgh to Galveston. Results, up to the present, have been "substantially positive and confirmatory." Nearly three-fourths of the patients who had been ill six months recovered completely upon being "shocked." Slightly less than half the patients who were ill many years showed distinct improvement after being treated with insulin.



Billions of Molecules in Vacuum Tubes

WILLIAM A. RUGGLES, of Schenectady, N. Y., has the most unusual scientific job on earth. He makes "nothing" and makes it better, it is declared, than any other scientist in the business.

Mr. Ruggles is an engineer who, for 25 years, has been making the highest possible vacuum in test tubes at the Schenectady research laboratories. His job is to leave "nothing" in the tube, but this is impossible. After he has made the best possible exhaust, an ordinary 50-watt incandescent bulb still contains no less than five hundred billion molecules of various gases. Modern science has been unable to get a better vacuum than that with the most up-to-date exhaust appliances yet devised.

Milestones *of* Science

A GENERAL MOTORS combustion expert has reached the conclusion, after a series of interesting experiments, that in order to provide correct combustion for one gallon of gasoline, twelve hundred cubic feet of fresh air are necessary. This is enough air to fill a room ten feet square and twelve feet in height.

AS a result of tests conducted by chemists associated with the Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., it has been demonstrated that clays of the South and Pacific Northwest can be made into very fine-quality pottery ware.

SWEDEN, one of the first countries to introduce radio, is establishing a powerful new sending station at Matala through the means of which Swedish people residing in various parts of the world will be able to tune in and listen to Sweden's radio programs.

A LACQUER of "urea resin type," which is said to be a step toward the "perfect paint," has been invented by Carleton Ellis, of Montclair, N. J.

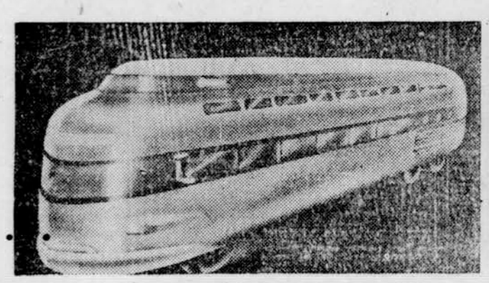
ATTENTION is being directed by the sulphur industry to the importance of that product. Without sulphur, it is stated, there would be no airplanes to fly in, no automobiles to ride in, no newspapers to read, no movies to see and no telephones to talk over.

ALFRED E. ISCHINGER, of Mount Penn, Pa., has been granted a patent for a hosiery knitting machine which produces 26 full-fashioned stockings at a time. Only one manual process is required, the final sewing up of the seam.

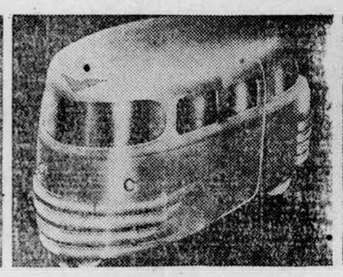
A NEW chemical process discovered in Germany makes it possible to manufacture soap from coal fats at low cost. It is announced that mass production will commence within the next few months.

BENJAMIN A. LA GRASSE, of Brooklyn, New York, has invented a planetarium for use at home or in school. It is cranked to show the movements of the various planets around the sun.

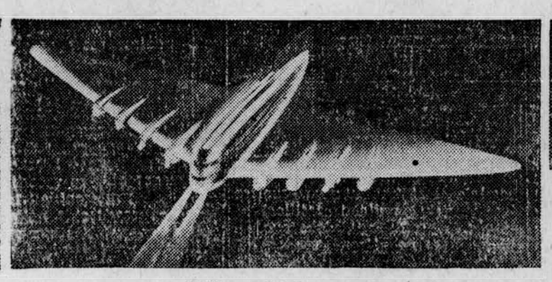
STREAMLINE BUSSES, TRAINS, TAXIS AND AIRPLANES OF THE FUTURE



The Bus



The Taxi



The Plane

The Truck-Train

A BUS, a taxi, a plane and a truck-train of the future are envisioned by Raymond Loewy, industrial designer, in the accompanying sketches reading from left to right. Models of them will be shown by him in the focal exhibit of transportation at the New York World's Fair in 1939. The high speed bus is to provide dining and sleeping facilities. The taxi is three-wheeled and well-rounded.

LIGHTNING RECOVERY FROM FEVER

Fever poisons destroy your nerve and muscle tissues. That's why it is so difficult to get your strength back.

These wasted tissues must be re-built, but your stomach is too weak to take ordinary foods. Doctors have proved that Horlicks can be digested by fever patients when other foods nauseate.

What's more, Horlicks is 100% nourishment. It quickly pours new strength and vitality into your body. Convalescence is shortened.

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S.S. "ALAVI"	3566
S.S. "ISLAMI"	5879
S.S. "JEHANGIR"	3566
S.S. "KHOSROU"	4043
S.S. "RAHMANI"	5291
S.S. "RIZWANI".	5307

Passenger and cargo services from Bombay and Karachi to Aden, Jedda and Red Sea Ports. Also from Bombay and Karachi to Port Louis, Mauritius.

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PROTECT YOUR NERVES AND STOMACH

Doctors declare that the fears and worries of these times coupled with this severe climate are causing an alarming increase in gastric disorders and even worse ailments. Good digestion is possible only when the nerves are sound.

For if your nerves are sound, worries will not cause ill-health.

A healthy person's nerves obtain their sustenance for themselves. A weakened, disordered or overwrought person must strengthen the nerves with a tonic. The best nerve tonic is PHOSFERINE. For PHOSFERINE is compounded from the finest nerve elements and every drop carries steadying strength to the whole nervous system. Tone up your nerves with PHOSFERINE.

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THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

Influenza	Gastric Pains	Sleeplessness	Rheumatism	Neuralgia
Lassitude	Debility	Exhaustion	Headache	Maternity Weakness
Brain Fag	Indigestion	Nerve Shock	Sciatica	Anæmia

If you have the slightest difficulty in obtaining **PHOSFERINE** locally, send to Symonds & Co., Bombay. No charge for postage will be made.

Building Continues To Be Occupied Though Declared Unfit

Appalling Housing Conditions In Ahmedabad: Public Park To Be Located 3 Miles Away From City

BY MRS. SHARDA MEHTA.

The Gujarat Branch of the All-India Women's Conference having passed a resolution to enquire into the state of housing conditions of the working class in Ahmedabad and to try to secure improvement in the same, some members of the Women's Conference Branch had gone on a tour of inspection. The following is the result:

Outside Sarangpur Gate there is a colony of about 200 families of Marwadi labourers. They live in small huts built by themselves with tin-sheets on a plot of land taken by one Vora gentleman on lease from the Government at nominal rent and let out to these people at a monthly rent of three-to-four rupees per hut. The walls, roofs, and doors of these huts are all of tin-sheets and each hut is about 5 to 6 feet in length and about as much in width.

During day time in summer, the walls of these are "untouchable", because they are burning hot. And even during the night the atmosphere is oppressive.

In each one of these huts families of eight, ten or twelve people reside. There is not room enough for all these people to stand or sit together in this room, yet they not only live more during one day, but even sleep at night.

Men, women and children herd themselves together in these rooms which are unfit for even storing goods and pass their lives in pitiable conditions.

Then nearby in a place which looked like a godown and which was really, meant to be so about 400 people were housed by partitioning the place into tiny compartments with walls of wood, tin-sheets or convass-cloth. No provision was made in these rooms for light and air and their natural darkness is enhanced by the smoke emerging from the choolas.

Passersby on the mainroad cannot even suspect that this godown might really be housing some 400 souls. As it is, they pass their whole lives therein.

On the outer wall of the Godown is the Municipal Board with the letters "U. H. H." meaning that the place is Unfit for Human Habitation. Inside the godown, however, whole families live, move and have their being.

There is no provision for drinking water in these hovels, no provisions of latrines, no bathing or washing facilities.

To answer the call of Nature, they have to go to a place about 1-1/2 to 2 furlongs away which is so lonely and insanitary as not to be even safe, particularly for women. As a matter of fact, cases of rape have often been reported from this place.

In one such chawl which belonged to some religious institution the drain was overflowing. If, however, a complaint were made, the only reply which they receive is: vacate.

The Municipality seems to think that it has done its duty when it has declared a pareicular place unfit for human habitation. The people are apathetic and indifferent. All the same, these are really horrible conditions and it would really be a pity if we do not exert ourselves to get them removed.

The Municipality is at present thinking of providing a public park at a distance of three miles from the city at our cost of some three lakhs of rupees. Would it not be better if it spent at least a portion of this sum on providing suitable habitations for these people? It would be an act of real service and at the some time bring in some income for it. The Park on the other hand is a venture of doubtful utility and at best likely to benefit the rich.

Jawahar's Life Has Been One Of Paradoxes

Popularity Of Cultured Scholar, Ascetic Dreamer, Second To None But Mahatma's

(Condensed from "Hindustan Standard".)

One of the world's most remarkable characters is Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, now the leader of the Nationalist Movement in India.

This movement dominates the newly achieved political emancipation of some hundreds of millions of people inhabiting a subcontinent as big as all Europe excluding Russia.

Pandit Jawaharlal's history has been one of paradox. Before the British went to India, his forebears from time immemorial were well-to-do Brahmins who, one generation after another, filled administrative posts of importance under successive Moghul Emperors at Delhi.

He himself, now in early middle life, was sent as a child to England for education. He is a highly Europeanized "old boy" of that exclusive and aristocratic British academy, Harrow School.

He is the holder of a creditable degree in honours won at Trinity College, Cambridge. He is a fully qualified barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple, the acme of British orthodoxy.

Here the paradox of his career comes in. With all this behind him he has been a revolutionary of revolutionaries. He has played a prominent part in a movement aiming at the destruction of all British power in India.

Reckless of personal danger, he has exposed himself to violence in numerous clashes between police and populace.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

The movement he has supported has been that of satyagraha (passive resistance), inaugurated by Mr. M. K. Gandhi.

He has thus set courts of justice, where he has practised as an advocate, the unwelcome task of convicting and sentencing him to imprisonment for breaking the law of the land.

He was first sent to prison in 1921. Since then he has had numerous other sentences. Between 1927 and the present day he has spent five and one half years in jail.

More than once he has been injured by baton blows from police engaged under official orders in breaking up illegal gatherings in which he has participated.

His late mother and his wife endured at different times similarly regrettable experiences in support of the cause to which he has so unsparingly devoted himself.

That cause is to win independence for India, his view being that nothing else can give his fellow-countrymen and women the freedom and equality with others he so covets for them.

Pandit Jawaharlal's views are complex.

He has courted hardship, discomfort and suffering in support of his craving for self-government.

In a scholarly autobiography which he wrote when he was last in prison, he remarks: "If we claim independence to-day it is with no desire for isolation.

"On the contrary, we are perfectly willing to surrender part of that independence, in common with other countries, to a real international order."

The writer of this article first met Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru many years ago in Allahabad.

He was then a well-grown, pleasant-faced youth with ideals, broad, open brow, clear eyes, singularly fair complexion, and cheerful expression tempered by a quite unpretentious aloofness, probably due to shyness, but reminiscent of all that is most characteristic of well-nurtured wearers of the old original thought and immense moral force.

After the World War his association with Mr. Gandhi became close. The Pandit also grew interested in the Kisan anti-landrent movement in Oudh.

He was not always in complete sympathy with Mr. Gandhi. "I did not give an absolute allegiance to the doctrine of non-violence," he has said, "but the belief grew upon me that....it was the right policy for us....And the non-co-operation movement offered me what I wanted—the goal of national freedom (as I thought) the ending of the exploitation of the underdog."

His abiding sympathy for the "underdog," who in India is the peasant, and his forceful determination to free the poor from the clutches of the money-lender and to lessen what he regards as the undue dominance of the landlords, distinguish his attitude from that of a large number of his associates in the Indian National Congress camp.

ELIMINATE BRITISH RULE.

His policy has been clearly defined. It is, first, to work toward eliminating foreign (that is British) rule. He rejects altogether the whole scheme of constitutional reform recently introduced from Whitehall.

This is for two reasons; firstly, because he holds that this scheme leaves ultimate control in foreign hands and, secondly, because it relies for support mainly upon what he regards as India's reactionary forces of vested interest and semi-feudal authority.

For the time being he is endeavouring to work with landed and trading interests which in the past have been mainstays of the Indian National Congress movement, of which he is the elected head.

But he makes no secret of his own view that the welfare of the masses must be the supreme aim of Government and that no competing claim must be allowed to stand in the way of raising the standard of living of the peasants.

He regards socialism as the ultimate means to the attainment of this object. For the present, however, he tries to rally all classes to his immediate endeavour, which is by peaceful means to overthrow British authority so that a new set of conditions may arise, out of which complete Indian autonomy may be built up.

His high personal character and his entire selfishness and devotion to the cause of Indian nationalism have made him the idol of the Indian masses.

His popularity has become second only to that of Mahatma Gandhi, who is venerated with an intensity possible only among Orientals. On the other hand, the propertied classes regard him doubtfully.

Up to the present, Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal have worked in closest concord with one another, although they differ basically in the fact that the Mahatma would do nothing to antagonize Indian capitalistic interests.

Pandit Jawaharlal, on the other hand, is looked upon, not only in British Indian official circles, but also by a good many of the more moderate Indian politicians as a well-meaning but dangerous agitator.

Mr. Basil Mathews, lately professor of Christian World Relation in Boston University who saw him in India in the latter part of 1936, finds possibilities in him which are of a very different kind.

Speaking in London on Feb. 9, 1937, Professor Mathews described Jawaharlal Nehru as "an apostle of nationalism who is really a citizen of the world."

Several weighty opinions thus differ fundamentally about him. Cultured scholar, political enthusiast, ascetic dreamer, devoted social reformer, energetic revolutionary idol of millions of workers, his future may be uncertain.

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Use Sunlight Soap for the *daily* wash too! Garments that must be washed every day are kept fresh and fragrant when Sunlight is used. A good soaping, a squeeze through the rich suds, a thorough rinse, and your garments are spotlessly clean. Wash the Sunlight way every day.

Insist on having all your clothes washed in your own home with Sunlight Soap —then you can be sure they're being washed properly. Clothes washed with cheap harsh soaps which do not lather freely have to be beaten and rubbed to get them clean. Sunlight Soap, because it is made from only the finest pure vegetable oils, gets out dirt without the need for harmful rubbing and beating —so clothes washed with Sunlight Soap last longer and are washed cleaner. Sunlight Soap is very thorough, and it's very gentle too—absolutely safe for fine fabrics and washable coloureds as well as for the heavy white wash.

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LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

ECHO OF BARDOLI C. D. MOVEMENT

Cultivators' Move Against Present Owners Of Lands

AHMEDABAD, May 31.

As purchasers of lands confiscated during the C. D. Movement in Bardoli Taluka are not willing to part with and hand over them to the original owners despite the efforts of the Government and the Congress, the Peasants tilling these lands on behalf of the present owners have become indignant and some of them have sent notices to the owners that they will not plough and cultivate the lands this year.

Thus the lands are likely to remain fallow as the owners are not likely to get other cultivators.—United Press.

CONGRESS-KISAN CLASH TRAGEDY

CALCUTTA, May 30.

The unfortunate clash, which took place at Jessore Town on Saturday last between the organisers of the District Congress Workers' Conference on the one hand and the members of the District Kisan Sabha as well as the local Students' Federation on the other, culminated in a tragedy tonight, when Sjt. Naresh Chandra Sen, a member of the local Students' Federation, who had sustained severe injuries on his head, expired at 11 p. m. of internal haemorrhage in the Calcutta Medical College, where he had been removed from Jessore.

The Congress President, Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, was present in the Hospital for an hour this evening, when Sjt. Sen's condition took a critical turn.—United Press.

ADMISSION TO INDIAN MILITARY ACADEMY

The following candidates obtained qualifying marks in the competitive examination for entrance to the Indian Military Academy, Dehru Dun, held in Delhi in March|April 1938, but were not successful in obtaining a competitive vacancy:—David Brinslay Watsa and Kailash Narayan Bahl. —A. P.

Why Not Trade Union Of Cine-Workers?

(Continued from Page 10.)

count of the conditions under which they have to work in "a small bit of space enclosed from all sides" with "hardly any ventilation or fresh air allowed into the cabin".

"The lot of the thousands of Cinema operators working in India, thoughout its thousand and odd theatres, is not very enviable.

"The usual hours of attendance for a city operator are from 4 p.m to 2 a.m.—a continuous span of 10 hours. On Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays, when our theatres give a matinee show at 2-15 the operators have to attend from 1-30 p.m. to 2 a.m.—clean 12 1|2 hours at a stretch.

"In addition to this, some cinemas have Sunday morning shows, which add another 3 hours, making the operator's job a 15 1|2 hour labour in a 24 hour day. On other days, but a Sunday, there are private shows in the morning arranged for producers, censors, trade or press.

"Almost every second day, the operators are called for these morning shows which last nearly 3 hours every time.

"Calculating all trials, matinees, special shows and the regular shows the city operators put in over 100 hours' work in a week—an average of over 14 hours a day."

Risk To Life And Limb

One should not forget to refer to the risk of life and limb which every studio worker has to take Recently some actors were drowned in a lake while working for a film and not long ago a technician was "electrocuted" in a local studio. These were accidents, no doubt. But the fact remains that in many studios the electrical equipment used is hopelessly antiquated and thus there is always a risk of injury. Safety devices are often lacking. Nor is there any provision made to insure the studio employees against injury or death. Even stunt actors have to risk their lives without any special safeguards. A well-known film star of my acquaintance has broken many bones of his in the course of his work. Not a pie of compensation was paid. The lot of the ordinary stunt actor is naturally still worse.

In such circumstances one naturally expects an organisation like the Motion Picture Society to bestir itself on behalf of Cinema workers. But it is moved to action only when the interests of cinema-owners, studio-proprietors or of agents of raw film are threatened. The interests of the poor employees are of no consequence. And it is no surprise to see that the Society has pleaded for exemption of Cinema Theatre employees from the provisions of the Shop Assistants and Commercial Employees Bill which seeks to ensure for them for humane conditions of work.

It is essential that studio and cinema employees learnt to safeguard their own interests by forming a strong and united trade union of their own.

Scrap These Cinemas

Let me take this opportunity of drawing the attention of the M. P. S. and the local authorities to the deplorable state of many cinema houses in the city. Ventilation is generally bad and one theatre which is alleged to be air-conditioned does not even provide enough fans. In one show I noticed more than a dozen people leaving the hall as they could not bear the heat. The rest stayed and suffered. There are two leading cinema houses (showing foreign films) in which you can see only half of the screen from the 9-anna seats. There is another where the pillars block the view and you have to twist your neck to be able to see the screen. The sufferers in most cases are those in the cheaper seats—the very people who provide the bulk of the box-office revenue.

Is it not time to scrap some of these antiquated cinema houses?

Indeed, we plead for a thorough enquiry into the conditions prevailing both in the studios and the cinema houses.

LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 21 POINTS DOWN

Depressed Feeling Continues In Cotton

CROSS RATE IRREGULAR

BOMBAY, May 31

NEW YORK COTTON

In the absence of any stimulating feature together with liquidation and weak advices from Liverpool caused continued depressing sentiment in New York cotton. However, prices well maintained at lower levels on some trade support.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

London Exchange opened with sterling dollar at 4.95.37 and then rose to 4,95.40. Thereafter easy tendency prevailed on lack of support and finally closed at 4.94.93.

Franc remained steady with narrow movements.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Very quiet conditions were seen all-round on London Stock Exchange. Gilt-edged securities remained quietly steady. Home Industrials showed little interest.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1938.

New York, May 31

Previous closing	7.92
To-day's opening	7.68
Difference	—24
To-day's closing	7.71
Difference	—21

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1938

Liverpool, May 31

Previous closing	4.15
To-day's opening	4.16
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	4.20
Difference	+05

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 143-0
April May 1939	Rs. 156-4

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 31

New York cotton continued to be depressed particularly under liquidation, straddle reversing, and weakness of Liverpool while absence of any encouraging feature also depressed sentiment.

Trading in July commenced at 7.68 i.e. twenty-four points lower than last closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool and liquidation and general selling but at lower levels the market offered resistance, with prices well maintained on scattered trade support. Rate hovering around 7.69.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 31

The following were the opening ranges:—

July 7.66/7.68
October 7.71/7.:70
December 7.76/7.74

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 31

American July (4.22)	4.10
American October (4.33)	4.20
Egyptian July (6.16)	6.05
Egyptian November (6.19)	6.09

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, May 31

The trading in Broach commenced at Rs. 141-6 and then price advanced to Rs. 143-4. New York opened 24 points down but later improved by 9 points. Broach closed at Rs. 142-14.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 31

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5 1/2) 1-10
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-5) 1-5

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop (£17 3/8 paid and sellers) £17 1/4 buyers
Dunlop May (£20) £20
Lightning May (£19) £19

RUBBER

Spot (5 5/8 value) 5 7/8 value
Forward October December (5 13/16 paid and value) 5 15/16 buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay May June (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 sellers
Linseed Calcutta May (£11 15/16 sellers) £11 13/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata May (£11 sellers) £10 11/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal June (£9 7/8 sellers) £9 13/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£161 1/4 buyers £161 1/2 sellers. Firm) £164 1/4 buyers £164 1/2 sellers. Irregular.
Lead (£13 11/16 buyers £13 13/16 sellers. Very steady) £13 11/16 buyers £13 3/4 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£37 3/4 to £38 3/4) £38 to £39
Iron (112) 112

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, May 31

Previous closing	4.94 5/8
To-day's opening	4.95 1/4
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.94 13/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 31

Previous closing	4.95.34
To-day's opening	4.95.37
To-day's closing	4.94.93

FRANC RATE

London, May 31

Previous closing	178.18
To-day's opening	178.12
To-day's closing	178.18

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 31

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95.37 and then gradually rose to 4.95.40 thereafter easing to 4.95 on lack of support.

Franc opened at 178.12 and then weakened to 178.21 on some selling with uncertain trend.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 7/8) 1-5 13/16
Paris on Bombay (13.260) 13.217
New York on Bombay (36.90) 36.90
Berlin on Bombay (0.92) 0.93 1/4
London on Milan (94.15) 94.08
London on Shanghai (0-10 7/8 nominal) 0-10 1/2 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-0-5 1/2) £7-0-5 1/2
Silver (18 7/8d.) 18 15/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent
6 months (9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, May 31

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Bear covering. Small business. Market is quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, May 31

Spot	(18 7/8d.)	18 15/16d.
Forward	(18 9/16d.)	18 9/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, May 31

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-5 1/2) £7-0-5 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, May 31

Market is closed to-day.

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 31

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 67 3/4 and October 64 1/2. The market was steadier on scattered support based on reactionary theory while further encouragement was derived from further sales of Australian cargoes.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, May 31

Wheat September		4	0 0
Wheat January		4	3 6
Linseed September		6	12 9

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, May 31

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at May (mutilated).

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 31

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 98-15-0 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Bombay, May 31

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £92 1/2

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Friday May 20	£92 1/4
Monday May 23	£92 3/8
Tuesday May 21	£92 1/2
Wednesday, May 25	£92 1/2
Thursday May 26	£92 3/8
Friday May 27	£92 1/2
Monday May 30	£92 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 31 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£100 1/4) £100 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92 1/2) £92 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/4) £112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£115 1/4) £115 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1949-69 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£110 1/4) £110 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945-59 (£103 1/4) £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£107 1/4) £107 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 1/2) £74 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£101 3/4) £102
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 3/8) £104 1/2
5 per cent Funding Loan (£113 1/4) £113 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 1/2) £1[illegible] 5/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1/8) £111 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 31

London Stock showed little activity on lack of interest.

Giltedged securities remained quietly steady. Three and half per cent quoted at £92 1/2 i.e. unchanged from last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (11-6) 10-10 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (55) 55
Hydro Electric (dol 3 5/8) dol 3 5/8
Elec Music Industry (10-3) 10-3
Princhin Johnson (28-6) 28-6
Imperial Chemical (29-7 1/2) 28-9
Woolsworth New Ordinary (62-4 1/2) 61-1 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£23) £29
Dunlop Rubber (27) 26-6
Unilever Ordinary (36-10 1/2) 36-10 1/2
Ford Motors (17-1 1/2) 16
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£51 1/2) £50 1/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary (101-3) 100
Carreas A (£7 3/8) £7 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (132-6) 131-3
P and O S N Company Deferred (21) 21
Distillers (95-6) 95-6
Bredfords Dyer (3-3) 3-3
British Celanese (2-6) 2-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (38-0) 38-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (34-6) 34-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-0) 4-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (20-9) 20
Inter Nickels (dol 42 5/8) dol 42 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (38-1 1/2) 36-3
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (17-6) 17-6
Donaro Tea (39-4 1/2) 39-4 1/2
Empire of India (26-3) 26-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£8) £8

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-9) 23-9
Gule Kelampong (18-9) 18-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (23-9) 23-9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (37-6) 37-6
Burma Corporation (9-1 1/2) 8-9
Rio Tintos (£13 1/4) £13 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (60-7 1/2) 61-3
Rand Mines (£8 3/4) £9

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£16) £16
Associated Leaseholds (77-6) 76-3
Trinidad Leaseholds (90) 91-3
Sub Nigel (£10 5/8) £10 5/8
Spring Min.. Split Shares (27-6) 27-6
Union Corporation (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (25) 25
Anglo Iranian (81-3) 81-3
Burma Oil (111-10 1/2) 112-6
Mexican Eagle (4-7 1/2) 4-7 1/2
Shell Transport (81-10 1/2) 82-6
Royal Dutch (£34 3/4) £34 3/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£49 5/8) £49 1/8
London Midland and Scott Ordinary (£17 1/8) £16 3/4
London North Eastern Def (£2 7/8) £2 7/8
Southern Def (£18 3/8) £17 7/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£126) £126
London Transport 'C' (£76) £76

DULLNESS ON LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Rubbers Steady On Lower Quota Announcement

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 31

On the Stock Exchange lack of constructive news caused apathy, hence dullness was often evident. Giltedged securities were resistant, Kaffirs quieter and Rubbers steady following the lower quota announcement but the commodity section after initial improvement reacted on profit-taking. Cotton after furthe weakness rallied briskly on revival of support. Shellac was firm due to more trade an dspeculative interest.

Wall Street was easy.

C. P. AND BERAR TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. 20,00,000 of nine months' Government of Central Provinces and Berar Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 31st May 1938. Total amount offered was Rs. 25,00,000.

Tenders at Rs. 98-11-9 were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount accepted was Rs. 20,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 1-11-0 per cent per annum.

WEAKNESS IN INDUSTRIALS ON CALCUTTA EXCHANGE

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co. have issued the following report dated Calcutta May 27:—

The outstanding feature of the period under review is the threatened labour trouble at Jamshedpur. The Cawnpore closure is already there and besides sporadic strikes all over India are sapping the industrial world which in its wake hav further weakened industrial shares. The political trouble in Central Europe is a source of pessimism in the industrial outlook. The continued downward trend of commodities everywhere, easier American advices regarding U. S. Steel shares are also responsible for the further decline in values of industrial shares. The advance of any stimulus precipitated the downward feeling in Indian Iron and Steel shares the value of which sagged in sympathy with Tata Deferred shares at Bombay. Tired bulls and nervous holders accentuated the slow but steady relapse in prices of Howrah and Iron Steel Shares. All other sections barring some leading coal counters ruled somewhat dull and uninteresting with fluctuations within narrow limits.

JUTE

Howrah at one time were pulled down to 36/4 as the gravity of the situation in the Jute Mill industry continues. Rumours that one of the smaller mills had agreed to join in the restriction scheme led to a temporary steadiness as the price improved to 37/12, but the rumour proving to be incorrect prices again eased off as Howrah closed at 37/2. If no solution is found for the present impasse in the Jute Mill industry, economic crisis stares in the face of all concerned directly or indirectly. This industry is the basis of Bengals' industrial structure and any crisis will be a source of ruin in every line from the manufacturer and importer to a petty shopkeeper. Hence everybody looks anxiously to some satisfactory conclusion of the new agreement. The market quotations of Jute shares were very irregular during the period under review. Anglo India were quoted at 250, Kamarhatty at 365, Kanknarrah at 280, Bally at 135, Barnagor at 102, Auckland at 137, Lansdowne at 127, Standard at 215, Dalhousie at 260, Lawrence at 310, Clive at 15/14, National at 18, Northbrook at 28/8, Hukumchand at 6, Gourepore changed hands at 428, Fort William at 160, Ganges at 150. Reliance found buyers at 49/8 ex.

Dividends: National -/8/-, Albion 1/8, Budge Budge 4.

Cotton: In view of a revival of the talk to lower the rupee exchange value the cotton shares presented a little animated appearance but the inconclusiveness of the Indo-British trade talks induced profit taking and the prices closed a little easier. Dunbar touching 156 receded to 150. Kesoram touching 6/10, fell back to 6/4, Bowreah ord were reported at 228.

Coal: A slightly more interest was in evidence at the close of the period under review. Bengal were priced at 304, Equitable at 34/6, Burrakur at 12/4, Dhemo Main at 9/12, Hurriladih at 12/8, Mundulpore at 7/6; Jainty Central were in request round 1/8. Raneegunj were marked at 31, Katras Jherriah at 23, New Manbhoom found buyers at 24 with little scrip offering, Aldih done at 2/14, Ondal at 7/12, Burra Dhemo at 2/8. North Damuda at 5/4.

MISCELLANEOUS

The minings' section was a declining one. Burma Corporation on weak London advices dropped by -/4/- annas during the week. The close was in the neighbourhood of 5/14. Consolidated Tin were no better than 4/4, Indian Copper closed at 2/1, Rhodesian at 1/7, amongst Eng Companies Burn and Co. ord were marked at 226, Indian Standard Wagon at 39/8, Saran Eng at 4/8, Steel Corporation of Bengal recorded a further drop of -/6/- business being done upto 4/11. Indian Galvanizing were recorded at 15/12. The sugar section was a sagging one, New Savan marked at 5/4. Champaran at 10/12, B.I.C. ord were definitely down a huge turnover being recorded at 2/10. B. B. Petroleum were done at 2/13, British Ceylon Corporation at 5/4, Titaghur Paper ord hovered round 14/12. Midnapore Zemindary were recorded at 77, India General Navigation at 97, Reserve Ban. were steady at 115/12.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 31

New York Stock Exchange is closed to-day.

U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 41) dol 40
General Motors (dol 27 1/2) dol 27 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 22 1/4) dol 22 5/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 31.

GOVT. SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	98/14
4 per cent 1960-70	113/6
5 per cent 1945-55	117/14

BANKS

Baroda	115
Bank of Hindusthan	35/4
Central	30/12
Imperial Bank F.P.	1550
Imperial Bank P.P.	385
India Bank	142/4
Indian Overseas Bank	41
Reserve Bank	116
Union Bank	5/12

TEXTILES.

Ambica	245
Arun	400
Arvind	1,180
Asok	285
B. Dyeing	785
Buckingham and Carnatics	193
Century	232/8
Central India	216/4
Colaba	130
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	330
Elgin	212
Gokak	135
Indore	55
Jubilee	217/8
Kohinoor	250
Laxmi Cotton	479
Mysore	95
Marsden	112/8
Morarji	1055
New Great	187/8
Raipur	700
Rajnagar	320
Simplex	72/8
Swadeshi	178/12
Sajjan	97/8
Vishnu	1170
Madhusudan	200
Khatau	105

HYDRO ELECTRIC

Andhra Valley Ord.	1430
Tata Hydro Ord.	151/14
Tata Power Ord.	1355

ELECTRIC.

Ahmedabad Electrics	141/4
Bombay Suburban	140
Bombay Trah.	123/2
Surat	168/12
Ajmer	12/14

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	265
Associated Cements	118/8
Belapur	142/8
Bombay Burma New	162/8
Bombay Burma Old	460
Bombay Steam	226/4
Bombay Telephone	88
Burma Corporation	5/10
Br. B. Petrol	2/14
Dalmia Cement	8/15
Indian Bleaching	123/12
Industrial Investment Tr.	40
Indian Radio Ord.	390
Indian Radio Defd	502/8
Indian Copper	1/14
Indian Iron	24/6
Mysore Sugar	57
Port Canning	22
Premier Construction	665
Scindia Steam	17/6
Shivrajpur	32
Tata Oil	26
Tata Steel Ordy.	208
Tata Steel Defd	850

JUTES.

Birla Jute	13
Howrah	36/6
Hukumchand	6/4
Kamarhatty	360
Kankannarrah	270
Lawrence	300
Reliance X.D.	49/9

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 31

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombry, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names.	Latest prices		
London Nigerian Tin Mines Ltd	£0	5	6
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold	1	3	9
Turner and Newall	3	16	6
Associated Elec Industries	1	15	9
Attock Oil	1	11	3
Barsi Light Railways	60	0	0
Automatic Telephone and Electric Ord	2	0	0
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0	2	3
Beira Railways	1	6	0
United Br Oilfields of Trinidad	0	12	9
Marconi International Marine	1	4	9
Western Union Telegraph	dol	20.00	
General Electric Ordinary	3	9	6
Fairey Aviation Co Ltd	1	4	9
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	1	1	9
International Rly of America	dol	3.50	
Malayalam Plantations	1	5	0
British Burma Petroleum	0	4	6
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	1	6	3
British South Africa (Chartered)	1	4	3
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0	15	0
Indian Copper Corpn Ord	0	3	0
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol	10.45	
American Radiator	dol	9.75	
Timken Roller Bearing Co	dol	32.25	
American Can Company	dol	85.00	
General Foods Corporation	dol	27.75	
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd	0	14	9
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd	0	2	9
Bisichi Tin Co (Nigerian) Ltd	0	6	6
Mawchi Mines Ltd.	1	11	3
Messina (Transvaal) Ltd	0	10	6
Trust of Bank and Insurance Shares	X D	0	19 3
Trust of Bank Share units	0	18	3
Trust of Insurance Share units	1	1	0
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0	10	9.37 p.c. p.a.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKETS

Karachi, May 31

Sind Cotton July	12	11	0
January	14	3	6
Panjab July	11	4	0
January	12	15	0
Dasi American July	16	3	0
January	17	1	0
Tone: Quiet.			
Wheat July	20	2	3
September	20	10	6
Tone: Quiet.			
Gram July	21	2	6
September	21	9	6
Toria July	32	10	6
September	33	1	0
Cottonseed July	13	15	0
September	14	9	0
January	15	7	0

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, May 31

B I S N ss Gurna of 3228 reg tons Captain A Russell arrived from Kundla (Cutch) in water ballast.

J Finlay ss Glan Macindoe of 2774 reg tons Captain A G McPerson arrived from Fowey via Port Said and Aden with general cargo.

B I S N ss Cranfield of 3213 reg tons Captain 3213 reg tons, Captain P A C James arrived from Bassein via Galle, Colombo Malabar Coast Ports and Tellicherr, with rice and general cargo.

L Edwards ss Sturmfels of 3833 reg tons, Captain A Cooken arrived from Bremen via Hamburg, Antwerp, Port Said and Hodeida with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N ss Surada of 3382 reg tons, Captain H A Downey arrived from Calcutta via Madras and Cannanore with rice, grain, copra and general cargo.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 31

8 Sturmfels 3834 Karachi N F, L Edwards.
6 Clan Macindoe 2775 Navlakhi 4-6 J Finlay
7 Gurna 3228 N F, N F, M M
8 Tango Maru 4238 Karachi 1-6 N Y Kaisha
9 Toyooka Maru 4388 1-6 N Y Kaisha
12 India 4077 Singapore 31-5 L Triestino
13 Takliwa 3742 Durban 22-6 M M
14 Warfield 3805 Antwerp 3-6 M M
15 Reichenfels 4760 Antwerp 1-6 L Edwards
16 Kenya 4646 Durban 8-6 M M
17 Nagina 4090 NF NF M M

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Baroda 1888 P Gulf 1-6 M M
4 Vasna 2026 Busra 2-6 M M
9 Nawab 3424 Rangoon 2-6 T Morrison
12/13 Chyebassa 4022 Calcutta 3-6 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

G Cambay Star 320 M Coast 31-5 S Hassum
X Rizwani 3306 N F, N F, T Morrison
M Varela 1926 NF 1-6 M M
C/R Cranfield 3213 N F, 1-6 M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Strathnaver 2-6-38 P and O S N
Naldera 9-6-38 P and O
Narkunda 16-6-38 P and O
Ranpura 23-6-38 P and O
Strathmore 30-6-38 P andO

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan MacIndoe 29-5-38 J Finlay
City of Melbourne 3-6-38 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Sturmfels 1-6-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Rinda 29-6-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

City of Worcester 3-6-38 F F Campbell
Pres Garfield 26-5-38 F F Campbell
Pres Haye 9-6-38 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 26-5-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Victoria 30-5-38 L Triestino
Mauly 3-6-38 L Triestino
India 30-5-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Bian Camano 2-6-38 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 30-5-38 N Y Kaisha
London Maru 8-6-38 O S K
Tango Maru 30-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Soudan 5-6-38 P and O S N
Italy 26-5-38 O S Kaisha

FROM BASRA

Vasna 28-5-38 M M
Bankura 2-6-38 M M
Varsova 4-6-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Strathnaver 2-6-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Taired 11-6-38 M M
Karanja 25-6-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Garbada 26-5-38 M M
Ozarda 2-6-38 M M
Jalarat a 1-6-38 Scindia S N
Jalapalaka 5-6-38 Scindia S N
Jallavijaya 6-6-38 Scindia S N

FROM BASSEIN

Cranfield 27-5-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Takada 1-6-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Cathay 18-6-38 P and O S N
Chitral 11-6-38 P and O S N
Carthage 25-6-38 P and O S N
Warfield 3-6-38 M M
Corfu 28-5-38 P and O S N
Strathallan 4-6-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Benares 3-6-38 K Nixon
Circassia 1-7-38 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Reichenfels 30-5-38 L Edward

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 27-6-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Bian Camano 2-6-38 L Triestino
Victoria 29-6-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Verde 28-6-38 L Triestino
Ranpura 23-6-38 P and O S N
Italy Maru 9-6-38 O S Kaisha
Toyooka Maru 1-6-38 N Y Kaisha
Naldera 9-6-38 P and O S N
Keifuku Maru 25-5-38 O S Kaisha
Victoria 30-5-38 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Strathnaver 2-6-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 16-6-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bamora 8-6-38 M M
Vasna 2-6-38 M M
Varsova 9-6-38 M M
Baroda 1-6-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 8-6-38 M M
Takliwa 22-6-38 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir 30-5-38 T Morrison

FOR CALCUTTA

Chyabassa 3-6-38 M M

FOR KARACHI

Alipore NF M M
Tango Maru 2-6-38 N Y K

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Vasna 30-5-38
S S Nawab 30-5-38
S S Parvati 31-5-38

EXPORTS

S S Reichenfels for Hamburg: 114 bs hemp raw K Tricamji.

For Antwerp: 1000 pkts copra oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 116 bags mustard seed B Balwant.

For Copenhagen: 110 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Pres Harrison for New York: 10 bales cotton fly Chimanlal and Son; 572 bags flea seed Husk D Abraham; 409 bags psyllium husk D Abraham; 365 bags psyllium seeds D Abraham; 132 bags flea seed D Abraham; 40 bags masoor dali B Dwarkadas.

For Boston: 66 bags psyllium seeds D Abraham.

For Marseilles: 624 bags gr nut in shell M Bhuta; 124 bags gr nut kernals M B Kaisha.

For Genoa: 20 bags dry ginger C Morarji.

For Beyrouth: 20 bales ctn grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak

For Tripoli: 15 bales ctn grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak

For Alexandria: 25 bales ctn shirtings M A Al Abdul Razzak

For Haiffa: 33 bags black pepper R S Tata.

For Varna: 100 bags black pepper R S Tata.

S S Toyooka Maru for Kobe: 100 bales raw cotton L Ramji; 35 bales raw cotton N Nagsee.

S S Warfield for Havre: 330 bales raw cotton S Karamshi; 220 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading.

For Antwerp: 110 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading; 53 bales ctn waste clean P C Vora; 124 bales raw cotton A Poda.

For London: 1000 bags lentils The Cotton Agents; 123 bags gr nuts B Dwarkadas; 616 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas; 1200 bags gr nut meal H Manilal; 2012 bags gr nut oil cake P Surchand; 724 bags mowrah meal N J Shah; 650 bags gr nut oil cake M Bhuta; 66 bales cotton rags Overseas Ctn Waste; 100 bags gr nut kernal V Khimji.

For Hull: 2370 bags linseed The Cotton Agents.

For Ghent: 55 bales raw cotton Swastik G Trading; 55 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

For Gdynia: 55 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Zonave for Port Said (for orders): 72712 bags linseed Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS

S S City of Kobe Agents James Finlay and Co from Hull: 50 bags osalon starch; 108 lse stl bars; 50 bags gypsum; 200 cases empty tins; 849 drums paint; 975 drums linseed oil; 68 cases dry distemper, 102 D/Johns acetic acid; 320 lse stl joists; 156 cases disft chemical; 80 drums turpentine substitute; 60 drums cement; 232 lse flats; 92 lse plates.

From Middlesbrough: 70 lse stl bars; 60 lse stl channels; 120 lse stl flats; 66 lse stl joists; 199 bags zinc oxide; 9993 bags sulphate of ammonia.

From Port Said: 180 bales cotton.

From Port Sudan: 102 bales cotton.

S S Jalajanga Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co from Bassein: 44182 bags rice.

From Tuticorin: 57 cases yarn; 45 bs cotton.

From Badagora: 680 bags copra; 198 bags cement.

From Tellichery: 57 bundles canes.

S S Wales Maru Agents Volkart Bros from San Francisco: 1890 bales cotton.

From Los Angeles: 340 bales cotton.

S S City of Auckland Agents F F Campbells from New York: 6999 bags starch; 300 bundles shooks for corn flour; 600 bags dextrine; 67 ctns milk of magnesia; 835 drums lubg oil; 143 drums dyestuff; 36 cases medicines; 166 frails exhausted cloves; 37 pkgs auto wheels; 36 cases brake fluid; 45 pkgs corn flake, 50 bales ctn remnants; 235 cases wire nails; 47 ctns toilet preparations; 72 lse rubber tyres; 74 cases pumping machy and parts.

For Philadelphia: 170 drums lubg oil.

From St. John: 151 lse springs; 67 boxes trucks; 84 cases auto parts.

From Port Sudan: 1300 bales cotton; 100 bags gum.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, May 31

Wheat	36,056 cwts.
Linseed	18,962 cwts.
Rape, Ra and Mustardseeds	212 cwts.
Gingellyseed	218 cwts.
Poppyseed	179 cwts.
Groundnuts	4,802 cwts.
Castorseed	575 cwts.
Rice	27,596 cwts.
Myrabollams	584 cwts.
Cottonseed	1,939 cwts.
Gram	2,799 cwts.
Joowar	2,916 cwts.
Barley	424 cwts.
Bajree	670 cwts.
Indian sugar	8,971 cwts.

Tenders For Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 31st May 1938. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,37,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-10-3 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 82,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 1-6-5 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 1,00,00,000 of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday the 7th June 1938. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 10th June 1938. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 27th May 1938, Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,53,50,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

SHELL TRANSPORT & TRADING CO. LTD.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on 19th instant it was resolved to recommend a final dividend for the calendar year 1937 of 2.6d. per £1 unit, free of Income Tax, to be paid on the 7th July 1938. The Coupon to be presented by holders of Bearer Warrants will be No. 68.

Widespread Pessimistic Interpretation Of Economic Outlook

COTTON PRICES DROP ON EXTENSIVE SELLING

Drastic Action Needed To Reverse Present Trend

BOMBAY, May 31.

Cotton prices are collapsing under extensive selling pressure.

Bears are depressing the market and the heavy tone reflects widespread pessimistic interpretation of the general economic outlook.

Prices in the local market are the cheapest in the world as they have reached the last depression level.

Statistical weakness and small consumption are causing nervousness.

American new crop advices are very favourable and there is no incentive to buy except the low level.

Until there are some indications that Governments are prepared to take drastic action to meet deflationary forces, it is difficult to foresee reversal of the present trend.

Yesterday the New York cotton market was closed, but the New Orleans cotton market under the influence of lower Liverpool and Bombay advices declined on extensive selling pressure and closed at a decline of 24 to 26 points. Spot cotton prices declined 24 points at 7.81c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 9 points with July 4.25. Confidence lacked with no signs of improvement in business conditions. There was general stale bull liquidation and Bombay Straddle reversing and hedging of outsiders with no demand. Later on there was heavy general commission house liquidation stop-loss selling and no offtake in the absence of incentive to support the market. Prices registered a sharp decline of 19 to 20 points* Middling American spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 4.37d. per lb

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton market was weak. Giza futures declined 21 points with spot cotton 15 points down at 6.66 and Uppers futures closed 17 to 23 points down.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures was in a state of panic. There was utter absence of and support and prices dropped considerably. Sakels futures closed 62 to 55 points lower and Ashmouni futures declined 32 to 42 points.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. state:—

It will be recalled that on March 1st we recommended selling Liverpool and buying New York at a parity of around 160 points for July-July. Generally speaking it was based upon the fact that foreign cottons had to be sold at best possible prices in the world markets whereas American cotton was in a sense artificially supported by the 9 cent loan. Our analysis has proven correct because yesterday the parity between Liverpool and New York has made a new low, namely, July-July narrowed down from 160 points, when we first recommended the straddle, to 98 points. Concurrently, October-October narrowed to 114 points, January-January to 124, and March-March also to 124. It will be thus seen that particularly on the old crop, the parity has narrowed about dol 3. per bale. We have reached the point now where the parities between Liverpool and New York on July-July are below shipping parity and on new crop months are at about shipping parity. Calculating freight, insurance, handling charges as well as tare, the total shipping cost is about 120 points.

NEW CROP

Present crop reports indicate that the new crop will begin moving in South Texas the latter part of July, and if the present narrow parity should continue, it is obvious that shipments will not be attracted to Liverpool on the prevailing "basis". Moreover, merchants in Liverpool who are carrying large stocks of unsold cotton may consider the advisability of transferring their hedges from Liverpool to New York in order to protect their "basis" position. In view of these circumstances, we feel that even though the parity might narrow a few more points, we would much rather buy Liverpool and sell New York at prevailing differences.

PRIVATE CABLES

Liverpool July Highest	4.25—09
Liverpool July Lowest	4.15—19

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Eastern:—Partly cloudy, showers probable.
Central:—Cloudy showers.
Western:—Mostly cloudy probable local thunder showers.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

New York cotton exchange service cabled:

Trade belief loan likely new crop even if not technically mandatory. Mill conditions adverse. Commodities and business lower. World consumption declining. Crop fairly good except West. Weekly weather forecast generally favourable.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market very weak. Long liquidation uncovering stoploss orders. Trade fixing insufficient to absorb offerings.

Liverpool.—Decline owing to 'bear' operators selling to depress the market. Considerable speculative holdings having been pressed for sale. Weak statistical position depresses the market.

Liverpool.—It is difficult to see what is to prevent further decline. Low price only bull point.

Liverpool.—Tone heavy reflecting widespread pessimistic interpretation of general economic outlook. Persistent liquidation by tired holders or contracts, weakness Alexandria and Bombay market are depressing influences. Until there are some indications that Government are prepared to take drastic action to meet deflationary forces it is difficult to foresee reversal of present trend.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Decline due general lack offtake, hedges and stoplosses. Think decline now overdone."

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, May 30.
New York Cotton market was closed.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New Orleans, May 30.

July	7.78—28
October	7.78—26
December	7.81—25
Middling Spot	7.81—24

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY
New York, May 30.
Market was closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpol, May 30.

May	4.14—17
June	4.13—18
July	4.15—19
August	4.18—19
September	4.22—19
October	4.26—19
November	4.28—19
December	4.30—20
January	4.32—20
February	4.34—20
March	4.36—20
Middling Spot	4.37—10

10-12 a.m. quotations.—

May	4.24
October	4.35

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, May 30.

T. T. London on:—

New York	4.95.34
Paris	178.18
Berlin	12.34
Madrid	82.00
Montreal	5.00 5/8
Amsterdam	8.96 9/16
Brussels	29.30 1/2
Milan	94.15
Berne	21.72 3/4

LONDON SEEDS.
London, May 30.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton May sellers	£11/0/0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton May sellers	£11/18/9
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton May sellers	£12/7/6
Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont. c.i.f. ton May/June sellers	£10/17/5
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton May/June sellers	£11/5/0

LONDON PRODUCE
London, May 30.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels	unquoted
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels May sellers	32/6
Wheat South Australian parcels May sellers	30/0

LINSEED OIL
London, May 30.

Linseed oil London per cwt. naked June sellers	21/3
Linseed oil London per cwt. naked July/Aug. sellers	21/3

LONDON RUBBER
London, May 30.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb sellers	5 11/16

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, May 30.

GIZA—	
Spot	6.66—15.
May	6.06—21.
July	6.11—21.
October	6.14—21.
November	6.14—21.
January 1939	6.19—21.
March	6.25—21.
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.29—16.
May	5.11—18.
July	5.11—18.
October	5.21—13.
November	5.16—13.
January 1939	5.25—19.
March	5.30—17.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, May 30.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£79 1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£92 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£74 5/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£101 7/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£101 1/2
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£113 1/4
Victory Bonds	£111
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	£12 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£88 1/2
National Bank of India	£38 1/4
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, May 30.
Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality 6 1/8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 31.

Following a decline of 24 points in New Orleans cotton market the local market opened to-day at Rs. 141/12 for Broach J/A. delivery and after declining to Rs. 141/8 improved to Rs. 142/12 on active covering. Later on there was scattered selling and the market was steady at Rs. 142.

The Liverpool market opened at a rise of one point and after further improvement of one point, declined on increased selling and was reported 4 points down. The local market was quiet with absence of buying and prices eased off to Rs. 141-12. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach J/A 1938	140	14	0
Broach A/M 1939	154	2	0
Fine M G—			
Oomra July	125	12	0
Oomra D/J	135	0	0
F G M G—			
Bengal July	104	8	0
Bengal D/J	115	0	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, May 31

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P		113	110	107	104
Punjab		113	110	107	104
Rajputana		113	110	107	104
Oomra No. 3	133	130	127	124	
C P No. 1	144	141	138	135	
C P No. 2	137	134	131	128	
Broach No. 2		144	142	140	138
Punjab Ame		164	161	158	155
Surat		197	194	191	188
Rajpipla		190	187	184	181
Navsari		203	200	197	194

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, May 31.

Bengal Superfine	110/12
Bengal Fine	107/08
Bengal F.G.	105/06
C. P. 1	137/42
C. P. 2	132/33
Arvi	133/34
Amraoti	127/29
Ellichpur	133/35
Berar	127/29
Khandesh	117/21
Jalna/Sailu	119/23
Burwah/Sanavad	132/33
Khandwa	132/33
Harda/Khirkiya	132/34

HOLIDAYS IN LIVERPOOL COTTON

The Liverpool Cotton Market will remain closed from 4 p.m. on 3rd until 12 a.m. on 7th and again from 4 p.m. on 9th until 11 a.m. on 13th June 1938.

Mathia	107/12
Malkapur	123/27
Broach	142/43
Punjab 4F.	157/64
Punjab 289F.	192/97
Sindh N.T.	172/77
Kampala	247/49
Jinja	237/38
Navsari	204/05

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, May 31

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales
2 days. This year Last year

Khandesh		52,720	204,642
Central India	1	42,737	327,036
Barsi and Nagar	270	147,122	171,201
Hyderabad Gaoran		40,015	98,915
Berar	441	318,913	561,586
Central Provinces	153	74,608	112,125
Total Oomras	885	676,115	1,476,285
Dholera	620	110,282	119,650
N W Provinces		2,803	9,513
Rajputana	57	15,385	88,406
Sind Punjab	342	510,189	324,650
Broach	1,067	256,944	331,001
Coompta and Dharwar	249	44,000	53,477
Westerns Northerns	108	20,312	34,314
Cocoanada		13	143
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,745	12,737
American		177,711	12,351
Egyptian, African and Sudan	549	430,840	329,925
Cumilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	36
Total	3,857	2,248,710	2,792,690

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 26th May

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	1,365	232,384	414,585
Japan and China	2,927	566,571	1,227,827
Coast Ports		53,163	28,600
Up-country by Rail		295,088	215,391
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		19,477	1,150
Total	4,292	1,166,683	1,887,553

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 30-5-38	7651000	6692000
Receipts yesterday 30-5-38	—	8000
Exports to date 30-5-38	5500000	5349000
Stock at Ports 27-5-38	2654000	1389000
Stock at Interior Towns 27-5-38	2191000	1104000
Stock at Liverpool 27-5-38	1203000	928000
Visible Supply 27-5-38	6361000	3978000
Quantity in sight 27-5-38	13199000	12624000
Quantity out of sight 27-5-38	9719000	11898000

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, May 30.

SAKEL—	
July	11.30—62.
November	12.05—59.
ASHMOUNI—	
August	8.71—42.
GIZA—	
July	11.03—39.
November	11.28—37.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, May 31.

Yesterday London gold prices declined 3 1/2d. to £7-0-5 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 44 points down at 178.18 and Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.95.34. London silver prices remained unchanged at 18 7/8. There was little American trade buying. India bought and sold. Montreal futures closed 15 points up and Shanghai T.T. on London was 0.10 1/2. The local market remained closed owing to the death of a member of the bullion exchange.—

LONDON SILVER
London, May 30.

Spot	18 7/8
Forward	18 9/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, May 30.

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-0-5 1/2

Montreal Silver

Montreal, May 30.

May	42.45—05
July	43.10
September	43.10+19

LONDON METALS

London, May 30.

Copper	£34 1 3
Lead	£13 16 3
Tin	£163 0 0
Spelter	£12 10 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, May 31.

London Market.—

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£33/17/6
Standard copper 3 months	£34/2/6
Electrolytic copper	£38/15/0

Bombay Market.—

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 37/8
Copper sheets	Rs. 40/8

Tone:—Irregular

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, May 30

June	£9 15 0
July	£9 16 3

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, May 31

Groundnuts Aug—			
Opening	26	5	0
Highest	26	7	6
Lowest	26	2	6
Closing	26	6	3
Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	28	6	0
Highest	28	14	0
Lowest	28	5	0
Closing	28	13	0
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	17	11	0
Highest	17	12	6
Lowest	17	10	3
Closing	17	12	3

CLEARING RATES

Groundnuts Aug	26	6	0
Castorseeds Sept	28	14	0
Cottonseeds Sept	17	12	6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, May 30

May	69 1/2d.
July	66 3/4d.
October	64d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, May 30

Market was closed.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, May 31

Ready Javas	Rs.	15	0 0
Shipment June July		5	0 0
Shipment Aug Sept		5	0 0
Shipment Oct Dec		5	0 0
Kesar		12	7 0
Saraya		12	4 0
Java Spot	F	5	20

LONDON SUGAR

London, May 30.

August	5s.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 28th May	7,596
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,244,853
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,779,010
Decrease	534,157

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A. 1938 141/12—Liverpool July 1938 4.15 Rs. 39 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1939 154/4—Liverpool May 1939 4.40 Rs. 37 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 30.

Broach J/A. 1938 op 144; highest 146 3/8; lowest 142 5/8; closing 142 5/8.

Broach A/M. 1939 op 156 1/4; highest 158 3/4; lowest 155 1/4; closing 155 1/4.

Oomra July op 129; highest 131 1/4; lowest 127 3/8; closing 127 3/8.

Oomra D/Jan. op 137 3/4; highest 140; lowest 136 1/2; closing 136 1/2.

Bengal July op 109; highest 109; lowest 107 1/2; closing 107 1/2.

Bengal D/Jan. op 118 1/2; highest 119 1/2; lowest 118; closing 118.

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. 1938 (21-6-38) Rs. 6 1/2.

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. 1938 (24-6-38) Rs. 7

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (24-3-38) Rs. 23 1/4.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, May 31.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	100/4
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	102/11
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102/10
3 per cent (1963-55)	98/4
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	99
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/5
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	113/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	119/10
4 per cent U. P. Bonds	97/0
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	103/9
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	106/15
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	101/5

TAX FREES.

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan	117/14
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	112/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124/8
1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	101/4

CORPORATION DEBENTURES.

4 per cent 1974 B P T	110/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	109/8
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	118
5 per cent 1954 M Deb	131/0
6 per cent 1956 K P T	131/0

Note:—Small turnover and prices nominally unchanged

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, May 31.

B. G. RATES—
T T D D 1/5 13/16

LONDON
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 27/32 to July 13/16 Aug./Dec.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 272 3/8
Bank's buying T T 270 1/4

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,310
Bank's buying T T 1,340

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 3/4
Bank's buying T T 77 3/4

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 66 1/4

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 66 1/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 64 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 90 1/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London Closed 30th instant.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

LIVERPOOL, May 31. Light to moderate rainfall in West Texas, Cold drizzling rains in Eastern Belt. Forecast Entire Belt cloudy.

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 31st instant.
Hongkong/London 1/2 15/16 31st instant.
Shanghai/London 0/10 1/2 31st instant.
Java/London 8.95 3/4 31st instant.
London/Paris 178.18 30th instant.
London/Belgium 29.30 1/2 30th instant.
London/Switzerland 21.72 3/4 30th instant.
London/Berlin 12.34 30th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.39 3/4 30th instant.
London/New York 4.95.34 30th instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.96 3/4 30th instant
London/Italy 94.15 30th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain.
Gold £7-0-9 28th instant.
Gold £7-0-5 1/2 30th instant.
Silver London Ready 18 7/8 28th instant.
Silver London Ready 18 7/8 30th instant.
Silver London Forward 18 9/16 28th instant.
Silver London Forward 18 9/16 30th instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 28th instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 30th instant
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 28th instant
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 30th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 28th instant
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 30th instant.
Reserve Bank rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 30.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	92 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 1/4
5 per cent 1942/47	110 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	100 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan	113 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary Easier	38/1 1/2

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 31.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s.—			
June	106	0	0
August	105	0	0
October	104	0	0
Yarn No 10 1/2s.—			
June	119	0	0
August	118	0	0
October	118	0	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—			
June	158	0	0
August	157	0	0
October	157	0	0

PAY IN—JUNE 10 PAY OUT—JUNE 14

Scattered Buying In Steel Shares

FAVOURABLE NEWS FROM JAMSHEDPUR

Cotton Mill Shares Fairly Steady With Small Turnover

BOMBAY, May 31.

To-day being the last day of the month, there was a small turnover and the market was fairly steady.

Favourable reports about strike in Steel industry, were responsible for steady opening but as soon as the demand was satisfied, prices declined few points on Stale bull liquidation.

Towards the close there was renewed scattered buying in Steels which recovered the loss registered during the middle of the session.

The closing tone was fairly steady as compared with nervousness which was found yesterday late in the evening. However, investment support is still lacking despite expectations of handsome dividend of Rs. 16 on Tata Steel ordinary and Rs. 80 on Dfds.

The market is awaiting the annual report of Tata Co. and if above figures are confirmed, we think the market will show some strength. But the general trend entirely depends upon international economic conditions. The drastic and continuous decline in commodities is feared to have adverse effect on several industries.

Our mills stand an excellent chance as the margin of profit has increased considerably. Cloth prices show no decline despite a decline of Rs. 40 per candy in raw cotton.

Cotton mill shares were steady in sympathy with Steel shares and business was restricted.

Yesterday the Wall Street market was closed but rubber prices show improvement in anticipation of a further cut in the quotas.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, May 31.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 7 i)	346	14
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25 y)	781	4
100 CENTURY (Rs. 8 y)	235	0
100 CENTRAL INDIA (Rs. 4 i)	217	8
100 COLABA (Rs. 4 y)	131	14
100 GOKAK (Rs 3 y)	136	4
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10 y)	362	8
I. E. D. Sasson Df. (nil)	0	5 0
10 Finlay (Rs. 5 y)	120	0
100 GOKAK (Rs. 1-8)	136	12
1,000 Hindustan	1,600	0
100 Indore (nil)	54	6
100 Khatau (Rs. 3 y)	100	0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8+4 b)	251	4
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8 y)	471	4
250 Madras United	35	0
1,000 Morarji (Rs. 40 y)	1,055	0
250 Model	45	0
50 MYSORE (Rs 2)	120	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	188	12
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8
100 PHONEX (Rs. 10 y)	230	0
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	59	0
1,000 Sholapur (Rs. 30 y)	1,910	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2 y)	73	12
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 6 y)	179	6
100 Swan (Rs. 4 y)	102	8
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50 y)	1,172	8
1,000 Western (Rs. 40 y)	800	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	114	12
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	30	14
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,550	0
125-500 Im. Contry (Rs. 7-8)	384	6
51-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	142	4
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	115	12
5 Union (As. 4)	5	11 3
CEMENTS.		
100 ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	119	0
INSURANCE.		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	702	8
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	13	6
20 Mercantile	55	0
15-75 New India (Rs. 14)	38	2
200 Oriental	4.300	0
10-50 Vulcan (As 8)	7	4
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahm. Old (Rs 6-8)	141	4
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40 plus 39)	1432	8
10 Ajmer (As 8)	13	0
50 BOM. TRAM. (Rs. 2-8)	123	7
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs 6-8)	140	0
10 Broach (As. 5)	10	6
100 Karachi (4)	215	10
100 Poona (4)	196	4
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	168	2
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 3-8 plus 3)	151	14
1,000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37 plus 29)	1356	4
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	955	0
100 C. Province	102	
100 Dn Baramati	104	4
100 Gujarat	97	8
100 Mandra Bhon	99	0
100 Pachora Jamner	96	4
100 Sara Sraigunj	100	12
500 Tapti Valley	727	8
MINING		
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	5	10
2sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	1	14
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	24	6
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	32	8
30 TATA STEEL DEFD. (Rs. 39-3-8)	842	8
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	207	0
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	268	12
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	855	0
200-250 Bombay Safe Dep.	855	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM (Rs 2)	226	14
125 B. Burma (Rs. 20)	465	0
50 D. Conty. (Rs. 8)	160	0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	2-14	0
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE (As. 2-8)	58	8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	125	0
50 I. Invest Trust	39	8
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	527	8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	390	0
1,000 Port Canning (Rs. 26)	665	0
30 PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	60	0
16 Scindia	17	6
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	26	8
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,520	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	285	0
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	69	0
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	540	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	102	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	94	4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	155	0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1,555	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	210	0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169	0
7 p.c. Vishnu	703	12
DEBENTURES.		
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108	14
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	52	4
7 p.c. Sholapur	77	0
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	106	12

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters indicate shares on Forward List).

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 31.

Bombay Dyeing (778/12) 781 782 775 781
Century (232/8) 231 233 235
Central India (217/8) 217 216 218 217
Kohinoor (245/10) 242 247 251
New Great (185) 185 188
Simplex (72/8) 73
Swadeshi (180) 180 179
Associated Cement (117/8) 118 117/8 118 117/8 119
Andhra (1430) 1430 1432
Tata Hydro (151/14) 151/4
Tata Power (1355) 1352 1356
Tram. Ord. (123/2) 123/2
T. Steel Dfd. (825) 830 842 827 840 817 825 835 842
T. Steel Ord. (203) 204 206 205 207 203 205 207
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (169) 169
Bellapur (145) 144 143
S. Steam (227/8) 225 226
B. Burma (461/14) 465 467 462 465

UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Directors' Report

The following report will be presented at the 19th ordinary general meeting of the share holders to be held on the 16th June:—

The net profit for the year including the sum of Rs. 1,03,613-9-3 brought forward from last year's account amounts to Rs. 4,06,738-3-10. This amount the Directors propose to dispose of as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
To pay a dividend of annas four and pies six per share (free of Income-Tax) on 7,98,000 shares	2,24,437	8	0
To write down the Premises Account	10,000	0	0
To set aside for Income-Tax and Super-Tax for the year	20,000	0	0
To place to Reserve Fund	25,000	0	0
To place to Dividend Equalisation Fund	25,000	0	0
To carry forward the balance to next year's account	1,02,300	11	10
	Rs. 4,06,738	3	10

The Directors hope the result will be considered satisfactory.

In February last a local branch of the Bank was opened at Kalbadevi Road.

Owing to the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawala, the late Managing Director, Mr. Vithaldas Kanji was re-nominated by the Central Bank of India, Ltd., as a Central Bank Director on your Board.

Mr. Ramdeo Anandilal Podar was invited to join the Board and you will be requested to confirm his appointment as a Director.

The Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna, Kt., was appointed Managing Director in place of the late Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawala.

RELIABLE PREDICTIONS

For all Markets. Cotton, Shares, Silver, Gold. Seeds, etc. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Moderate terms. UNIVERSAL COTTON FORECAST 354, Kalbadevi, Kalyan Bhuvan, BOMBAY. 'Phone: 25377. Grams: "Kaumudi"

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Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDER: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

Regd. No. B. 1065

PHOSPH-AURA

A TONIC of AURUM (Gold) Organised IRON & MURIATICUM formed in the proportion as needed by human organism Price Rs. 3-8-0 Postage extra
ROY & COMPANY
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Literature Free

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1938

TOWARDS "DRY" AHMEDABAD

Sardar And Gilder To Open Prohibition Department To-day

BOMBAY, May 31.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and the Hon. Dr. M. D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health left for Ahmedabad to inaugurate the "Prohibition Department" to-day. From June 20 onwards the industrial city of Ahmedabad and its suburbs will go "dry." The campaign to be inaugurated by Sardar Patel and Dr. Gilder is by way of preparing the the ground for prohibition.

The activities in Ahmedabad would be more of an experimental character subject to modification and extension in the various directions, with the passage of time.

PROPAGANDA

To begin with the Prohibition Department will include in its activities Propaganda Vigilance, Organisation of counter attractions and provision of substitutes and constructive work to remove the underlying causes of the drink and the drug habit.

In the field of Propaganda, the aim would be to strengthen the atmosphere in favour of prohibition and efforts will be made to develop "prohibition consciousness."

"The means of propaganda will include placards and leaflets, meetings, conference of caste organisations and religious bodies, cinema and magic lantern shows, distribution of leaflets regarding the different aspects of prohibition and preparing text books for a brief course of instruction in schools. Besides, steps will be taken to enlist the active support of the womenfolk and their organisations.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES

The Prohibition Department would further devise means to secure widespread public co-operation in maintaining efficient vigilance throughout the area and to pass on to the Excise Department whatever information is obtained. Towards this end a net work of vigilance committees will be created who will enlist the support of various organisations in the city, including the Municipality, for the purpose of vigilance duties. The committee will also utilise the services of the volunteer organisations in the city for the prevention and detection of illicit trade in liquor and drugs. Besides they will also keep a watch on the sales of liquor and drugs in the shops adjoining the prohibition area.

CONSTRUCTIVE STEP

The most important constructive step will be the supply of substitute arrangements for the benefit of those who are weaned away from the use of intoxicants voluntarily and for those who are unable to procure them on account of legal restrictions. These arrangements can take the form of:

(a) Recreation centres where provision is made for reading, indoor games, music and other forms of relaxation.

(b) Provision of 'Chas', Milk and Milk products and other nourishing and stimulating drinks at various suitable places.

(c) Other diversions, for example, out-door games, films, epidiescope shows, dramatic performances, music parties, etc.

It has not been determined which of these and other suggested arrangements the Department will be in a position to take up immediately. It will, certainly assist the development of these activities, through the Municipality, the Textile Labour Association, the employers and others interested in this type of work.

ACTION TO REMOVE UNDERLYING CAUSES

There is a vast field of constructive activity open before us for the removal of the causes underlying the growth of the drink and the drug evil. It will be one of the duties of the Department to collect the fruits of research, in this field, in various places; and for our own purpose to make a close local study of the physical, social and economic factors which were responsible for the creation of the drink and the drug habit. Steps will have to be taken to eliminate these factors as far as possible.

The need of making numerous readjustments in the social and economic life of the people is apparent. The immediate improvements in the conditions of life and work which one can easily visualize, are:

(i) Provision of bathing and washing facilities by employers in factories; and by the landlords or the Municipality in residential areas.

(ii) Improvement of housing conditions and abolition of slum areas. Better draining and scavenging of the compounds of chawls, and the surrounding area. Better lighting of the working class localities and chawls.

(iii) Provision of open spaces and parks in sufficient number on suitable sites so as to be accessible to all.

(iv) Extension of adult education.

(v) Improvement in the status and condition of women so that they take their proper place and exercise their due influence in domestic life.

(V) ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Department will carry out the investigations and other preliminary work in connection with the permits to be issued on the recommendation of the Prohibition Advisory Committee which Government are likely to appoint. The Department will assist the Committee with other necessary material.

The foregoing information is offered as an illustration of the wide range of necessary and useful activity which the Prohibition Department is expected to undertake with the active help and co-operation of all sections and communities in the City.

This is the first occasion in India, when the Prohibition scheme will be launched in a big industrial city like Ahmedabad.

For fighting the drink-evil, the co-operation of the public of Ahmedabad has been sought and it is understood, every effort would be made to enlist the sympathy and active support of all those interested in Prohibition.

Every attempt will be made to extend the activities of the Prohibition Department. After all this is an experimental measure, and the authorities are making the whole scheme fool-proof to the extent that is possible.

Mr. Romeshchandra M. Desai,

Miss Kanta Desai

A NOTABLE ANAVIL WEDDING

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, May 27.

Marriage took place here last week of Sjt. Romeshchandra M. Desai, M.A., Bar-at-Law, the Jagirdar of Gandevi, with Miss Kanta Desai, daughter of Sjt. Balwantrai Raghunathji Desai, the well-known pleader of Baroda. Both the bridegroom and the bride belong to the enterprising Anavil community of Gujarat, the bridegroom's being the first family in the whole of the community.

The marriage was solemnised in a simple and unostentatious manner in-as-much as the groom's party was represented by his one uncle, who is a responsible Baroda officer. The young man after a brilliant academic career in India proceeded to England for further studies and read at the London School of Economics for his M.Sc. (Econ.) and was called to Bar and returned to India last February. His is a very well reputed family in Gujarat. He has the credit of doing away with the dowry system, which is a bane of the community.

The bride, Miss Kanta Desai, is reading in the final year at the Elphinstone College, Bombay.

CLASH BETWEEN STRIKERS AND LOYALISTS

8 Persons Injured: Sec. 144 Promulgated

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, May 30.

An information has been received here that a clash occurred yesterday between the strikers and loyalists of Mosaban, Copper Mines, where labour trouble had been brewing for a considerable long time, resulting in the injuries of 17 strikers including one woman and 8 police constables.

The clash was due to the attempt made by the management to enclose latrine and water tank outside the factory gates presumably with a view to coercing strikers into submission. The strikers protested and during the altercation which followed, the loyalists, it was alleged threw stones with the above result.

Immediately on receipt of news, the Superintendent of Police and S.D.O. arrived there and promulgated Section 144 banning assemblage of more than four persons within mine areas.

Afterwards the strikers immediately held protest meeting and passed resolution demanding repeal of Section 144 and urging its application only against the company. To-day is the 39th day of the strike.

Dr. Banerjee left Wardhaganj for Patna last evening.

The condition of the lungs of Babu Rajendra Prasad has much improved and the cough is better.

FIRST SITTING OF FEDERAL COURT

C. P. Govt.'s Competence To Enact Legislation Questioned: Orders Served On Parties Concerned

NEW DELHI, May 31.

The first open sitting of the Federal Court was held this morning in the Chamber of Princes in connection with a special reference made to the Court by the Governor-General.

All the three Judges of the Federal Court, namely Sir Maurice Gwyer, Sir Shah Suleman and Mr. Jayakar were present.

The Federal Advocate-General, Sir B. L. Mitter, appeared before the court to take its directions as to the parties to whom notices should be issued in respect of the special reference made by the Governor-General questioning the competence of the Legislature of the Central Provinces and Berar to enact legislation for levying excise duty.

The Provincial Act in question is called the Central Provinces and Berar Sales of Motor Spirits and Lubricants Taxation Act, 1938, and Section 3 thereof states:

"There shall be levied and collected from every retail dealer a tax on the retail sales of motor spirit and lubricants at the rate of five per cent. on value of such sales; and if any tax payable as above is not paid within the time fixed by a notice issued in the prescribed manner, the prescribed authority may, in lieu there of, recover any sum not exceeding double the amount of the tax so unpaid, or any smaller sum above the amount of the tax, which such authority may think it reasonable to recover."

UNDER JURISDICTION OF CENTRE.

The Government of India contend that this is an excise tax falling within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Central Legislature as set down by the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1935.

The Advocate-General pointed out that though at the present moment the point of difference was essentially between the Central Government and the Government of C. P. and Berar and other provinces were vitally interested in its outcome. For example if the report of the Federal Court was in favour of the C. P. and Berar Government the other provinces would note that they were free to legislate on these lines. He had, therefore, to request whether the notice should be issued to the other provinces as well.

SERVE NOTICE.

The Court passed orders that notice of this special reference be served on the Government of India and on the C. P. Government and fixed first of July 1938, for the appearance in the Court of the parties concerned. The Court also desired that the Federal Advocate-General should undertake the supply of copies of the Court's order to the Advocates-General of other provinces for their information.

On first of July the parties will enter their appearance and take further directions from the registrar for filing their cases.

The proceedings lasted for 45 minutes commencing at 9-45 a. m. and ending at 10-30 a. m.—A. P.

Kisans' Position In Indian Republic

Mr. Sanyal's Vivid Description Of Their Miseries

KANDI, (Murshidabad), May 30.

"If a new system of land-tenure is evolved in India under a Democratic State on the basis of the real rights and requirements of the peasants, the productive power of the soil will necessarily increase. Land will no longer be a burden on the peasant; it will then be the real life-force of the State and, encouraged by such a State, the Kisan will employ all his energy to the improvement of the yield from his land."

Thus observed Mr. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal, M.L.A., while welcoming the delegates to the Second Annual Murshidabad District Kisan Conference held here.

Mr. Sanyal went on to observe that there were some who saw the possibilities of a class war in the Kisan movement. But, he said, if the Kisans were to live like men, they should and must demand a revision of the existing land laws, which had so long tended to throttle the legitimate hopes and aspirations of the actual tillers of the soil.

Proceeding, Mr. Sanyal observed that the existing system made the Kisan liable to pay up his rent whether or not the Kisan had got anything from his land. The law says that rent must diminish as the price of the field-produce diminishes. But, in the existing state of affairs, the Kisan had to pay exhorbitant rents, even if his land had produced nothing or the price of his produce had diminished.

The Permanent Settlement, continued Mr. Sanyal, was at the root of all these evils. Like the unwanted parasite, this system had been eating into the vitals of the Bengal peasantry for a considerable time past and the time had come when it should die a natural death.

Mr. Sanyal knew of some people who raised the question as to what would be the position of Zamindars under a system where the State would be the owner of the land. The Kisans were not prepared, observed the speaker, to answer such hypothetical questions until such a system, which had been long overdue, was introduced.

The Kisans had so long been exploited and now, owing to the time forces, they had become conscious of their rights and, so, they were to attain their objective first and then look to others.

Mr. Sanyal added that he could not understand the reason of the hue and cry raised by the Zamindars of Bengal over the Bengal Tenancy Amendment Bill. He analysed the provisions of the Bill and showed, that the benefits secured to the Kisans did not go far enough.

He stated that the Zamindars were actuated in their opposition to the Bill by the very same reasons as actuate the British Government to take repressive steps against any legitimate expression of grievances by the people in general. The two systems were interlinked and, in Mr. Sanyal's opinion, one had to go with the other.

Mr. Sanyal drew a vivid picture of the miseries of the Kisans. He cited the example of Murshidabad and showed how the rent on the land had remained the same, although the price and demand of Murshidabad products, such as silk, had diminished. This had led to the Kisans' grinding poverty in the district.

Regarding the question of the Kisans having separate organisations, Mr. Sanyal was in favour of having them as separate units of peace.

In his opinion, as the Independence of India was now no longer a fond illusion of some lotus-eaters, the exact position which the Kisans would occupy in the future Indian Republic, should better be settled before-hand.

In conclusion, Mr. Sanyal observed that communalism, in the form in which it was present in this country, was only another name for Imperialism.

He criticised the reactionary policy pursued by the present Ministry in Bengal and eulogised the activities of the Congress Ministries in the seven provinces towards the amelioration of the condition of the peasantry.—United Press.

SHOLAPUR LOCAL BOARD ELECTION RESULTS

SHOLAPUR, May 30.

In the Sholapur District Local Boards election Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif (Muslim League) and Sulaiman Bakshubhai (Congress) were elected from the Sholapur District Mohammedan constituency.

Sardar Deshmukh (Independent) Bagle (Congress) Thadsav (Independent Labour Party) were successful from the Mandrup division non-Mohammedan constituency.

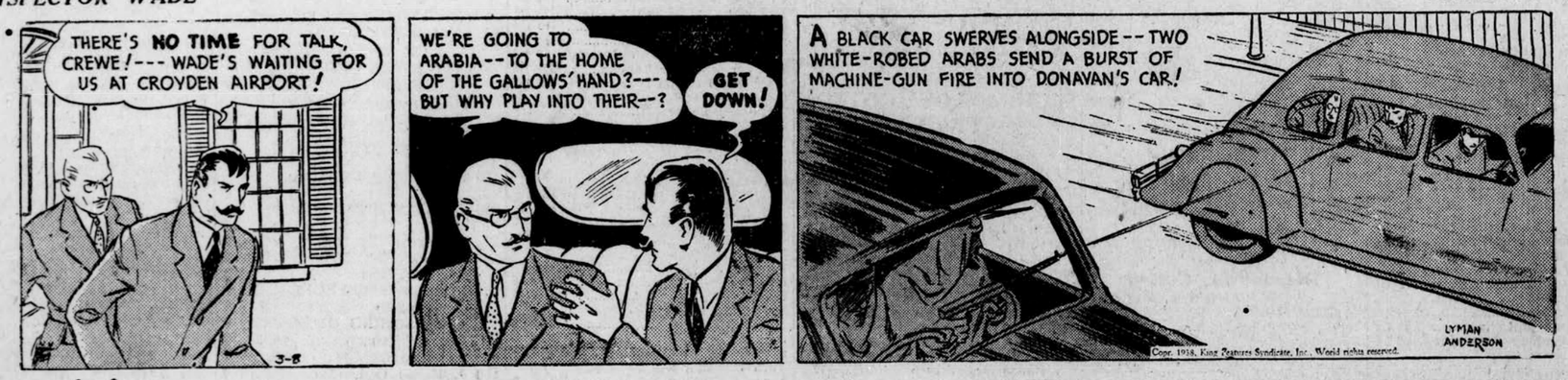
Patil R. A. (Congress) Narayan Sidram Babar (Independent Labour Party) and Dongre (Congress) were elected from the Valsana divisoin Mohammedan constituency.—A. P.

In view of strained relations between the Shias and Sunnis in connection with the Madhe Sahaba agitation, an order under Section 144 has been promulgated in Lucknow for a period of one month.

The King and Queen returned to London yesterday afternoon from Sandringham.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE GALLOW'S HAND*


THERE'S NO TIME FOR TALK, CREWE!--- WADE'S WAITING FOR US AT CROYDEN AIRPORT!
WE'RE GOING TO ARABIA--TO THE HOME OF THE GALLOWS' HAND?--- BUT WHY PLAY INTO THEIR--?
GET DOWN!
A BLACK CAR SWERVES ALONGSIDE--TWO WHITE-ROBED ARABS SEND A BURST OF MACHINE-GUN FIRE INTO DONAVAN'S CAR!
3-8
LYMAN ANDERSON
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